



10-1842

Jacksonville Republican | October 1842

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OCTOBER

eral Judges in the Territory of Iowa.

An act to annex a part of the town of Tiverton, in the State of Rhode Island, to the collection district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act to confirm certain entries of lands in the State of Louisiana, and to authorize the issuing of patents for the same.

An act to confirm the sale of a certain school section in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Lake county, Illinois, to enter a quarter section of land for a seat of justice in said county.

An act for the benefit of the county of Holt, in Missouri.

An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of East Florida.

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States," passed the 19th May 1832.

An act to provide for the permanent employment in the Post Office Department of certain clerks heretofore for several years temporarily employed in that department.

An act to regulate appeals and writs of error from the district court of the U. S. for the northern district of Alabama.

An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of her militia.

An act establishing the settlement and payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama.

An act to grant the pre-emption rights to settlers on the "Dubuque claim," so called, in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army and of the Military Academy for the year 1842.

An act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved 18th Jan. 1837.

An act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the fourteenth and nineteenth articles of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, concluded in September 1830.

An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the U. S.," passed the 24th of September, 1789.

An act making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the navy pension fund.

An act for the relief of certain settlers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act to amend the acts of July, 1836 and 1837, allowing pensions to certain widows.

An act for the payment of Florida militia called into the service in the years 1839 and 1840.

An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for publishing an account of the discoveries made by the Exploring expedition under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes, of the U. S. navy.

An act to establish a district court of the U. S. in the city of Wheeling in the State of Virginia.

An act to confirm the sale of public lands in certain cases.

An act to regulate the pay of pursers and other officers of the navy.

An act to regulate the value to be affixed to the pound sterling by the Treasury Department.

An act making appropriations for certain fortification of the United States for the year 1842.

An act to provide for purchasing materials, and for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

An act to limit the sale of the public stock to par and to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in lieu thereof, to a certain amount.

An act to extend the collection district of Wisconsin.

An act to suppress the vending of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

An act to make an appropriation for certain expenses in the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Iowa.

An act making appropriations for certain sites for marine hospitals therein mentioned.

An act making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke in N. C.

An act to establish an additional land office in Florida.

An act concerning the payment of Florida militia.

An act to define and establish the fiscal year of the Treasury of the U. S.

An act in relation to lands sold in the Greensburg (late St. Helena) land district, in the State of Louisiana, and authorizing the resurvey of certain lands in said district.

An act to provide for the settlement of certain accounts for support of Government in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase for the U. S. of the right to use Rabbit's anti-attraction metal.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

An act to establish and regulate the navy ration.

An act to provide further remedial justice in the courts of the United States.

An act to provide an insane hospital for the District of Columbia.

An act to confirm the sale of public lands

in certain cases.

An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of township 8 north, range 32 west, in the State of Arkansas, to enter a section of land in lieu of the sixteenth section in said township, upon the condition that the same is surrendered to the United States for military purposes.

An act to authorize the States of Indiana and Illinois to select certain quantities of land in lieu of like quantities heretofore granted to the said States, for the construction of the Wabash and Erie, and the Illinois and Michigan canals.

An act to provide for the payment to the State of Louisiana of the balance due said State for expenditures in raising, equipping, and paying off a regiment of volunteer militia mustered into the service of the U. S. and employed in the Florida war in the year 1836.

An act for creating a new land district in the State of Missouri, and for changing the boundaries of the southwestern and western land districts in said State.

An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the adjustment of title to land in the town of Detroit, and Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes," passed April 21, 1836.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect a treaty with the Wyandot Indians, and for other purposes.

An act establishing a court at Charleston in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

RESOLUTIONS.
Joint resolution to institute proceedings to ascertain the title to Rush Island, ceded in Caddo treaty.

A resolution for the relief Ferdinand Petrich.

A resolution to authorize the Postmaster Gen. to settle the accounts of Patton, Pilcher, & Co.

A resolution to authorize an extension of a contract for carrying the mail.

Joint resolutions authorizing experiments to be made for the purpose of testing Samuel Colt's submarine battery, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution further to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the sixth census, and other documents connected with the same, the printing of which has been heretofore directed by law.

Joint resolution to authorize the settlement of the accounts of George Whitman.

Joint resolution to authorize the extension of the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Mobile and New Orleans.

A resolution declaratory of the pension act of July 7, 1832.

Joint resolution on the subject of printing the tables of the sixth census.

Joint resolution to continue two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties.

Joint resolution to authorize the commission appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the naval service to appoint a clerk.

Joint resolution for the benefit of George Schnabel and Robert Barber, jr.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—An old fashioned farmer of some experience, far advanced in years, and who dates from "Roxburgh, in Scotland," in a letter to the "Cultivator," says: "It should be borne in mind that smut is a very infectious disease; and wheat seed, even after it is pickled, should not be spread out to dry upon a floor, upon which smutted wheat had previously been thrashed. Neither should it be put into smut-tainted sacks; for the purpose of carrying to the field."

He says he has "several times tried the experiment of inoculating seed wheat with smut, after the seed had been pickled, limed and dried for sowing, by taking a sample of it in his hand, and rubbing it with the powder of smut-balls, then sowing it apart from the other. The result was, in every instance, smut in the produce of the inoculated samples, and none in the produce of the bulk from which they were taken. Smut is also sometimes taken to the field in unfertilized dung, made from straw of smutted wheat, of the former year's growth."—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Within the period of one hundred hours, observes Galliani's messenger, three of the greatest calamities of this or any other country have occurred, viz: The fire of Hamburg, on the 5th May; the earthquake at St. Domingo, on the 7th, and the fatal accident on the Versailles Railroad, on the 8th May.

CURE FOR MONS.—The papers are all talking about the best remedy for a mob. Bonaparte's was the only sure remedy—*cold lead and grape shot.*—That's the finish.

Gen. Jackson's remedy is better; "Let the blessings of government, like dews of Heaven, descend upon all alike—the high and low, the rich and poor."

FACTS FOR PRINTERS.—There are in the United States 1,552 Printing Offices—447 binderies, 148 daily papers, 1,141 weekly, 125 semi and tri-weekly papers, 227 periodicals. These offices employ 18,523 men, and the amount of capital invested is \$5,872,815.

FUNNY.—Latham, of the Fort Pickering Eagle, assures the Bank of Tennessee that in case they should resume, he "will not make a run on them, no, not for a dime." An editor making a run on a Bank!!! Oh! Sally Hartshorn!!!!—*Deutsche's Herald.*

We learn that property offered for sale in Entwaw, on last Monday for specie, could not be sold. A bid of \$250 was made for a valuable negro boy, but upon reflection was withdrawn.—*Ala. Beacon.*

There is one debt in this happy country that cannot be repudiated. That is the debt of nature.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1842.

POST OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,

October 5th, 1842.

To the Public.

ON Friday the 7th inst., I intend forwarding my resignation as Post Master at this place. You can therefore adopt such course of action in relation to the appointment of a successor as you may deem conducive to the public weal.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

In publishing the following communication of "Tacitus," we of course would not wish to be understood as adopting his sentiments. We publish it, because we are not of the number who believe that truth can suffer from investigation, and because we also believe that error may be freely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

The object of the author seems to be a review of the speech of the Hon D. H. Lewis, and he differs with him chiefly on the subject of the United States Bank. We agree with the author perfectly, where he says that "the history of that institution is too well known at present, to require that I should say much on that head," and he might have added that its history could be written and re-written in the tears of the widows and orphans who have been defrauded out of their all by its swindling management. We mention this class particularly not because they have been the only sufferers, but because they have lost more in proportion to number than any other, in consequence of the fact, that the U. States Bank was considered for a long time, the safest place for the investment of the property of the deceased persons. True to that principle of our nature which prompts us to state all that is favorable to our own side of the question, and leave out of view all that is unfavorable, especially when engaged like the author in a bad cause, he takes great pains to parade to view every favorable report by committees &c., and never mentions the time when the investigation into the affairs of this Bank had become a little more close and scrutinizing, that its doors were closed against a committee of investigation sent by Congress, who after lingering about Philadelphia a few days were compelled to return to Washington with their fingers in their mouths. His complaints of the distress which has succeeded a time of bank expansions, and *blatant* credit system, would sound better, did they not come from a man belonging to a party who are altogether favorable to such a state of things, and who opposed every effort on the part of the general government to remedy it; not even permitting a fair experiment of the project of an Independent Treasury—a party who are in favor of an unlimited national debt—borrowing with one hand and distributing, or *uselessly* throwing away with the other. The truth is, the whigs are not opposed to a ruinous state of embarrassment brought about by the system complained of, but only regret that pay day has come; and so determined were they that it never should come, that when every other effort failed, so soon as they obtained the power they passed a general *rub out law*.

We think we could furnish "Tacitus," with a more infallible touchstone than his "English whig," his "Irish Catholic" or his "Scotch Jacobite," and to do so we need only point to himself and the Bank whigs of the present day who believe with him. If they are not "beyond the reach of reason and argument," in believing that a U. States Bank is the remedy, and the *only* remedy, for all existing evils, after witnessing the innumerable disclosures which have been made of its dangerous powers, its unconstitutionality, and all the sickening details of fraud and corruption, down to the time when its chief officers were dragged before the civil tribunals of the country as criminals, then we should say none are.

Let some should be inclined to credit the assertion of "Tacitus," that we were only a happy and prosperous people during the existence of the U. S. Bank, and that while it existed we had no low prices, hard times, or any thing to complain of, we have taken the liberty to annex at the conclusion of his communication some extracts from old papers, to which he and his party can but acknowledge implicit credit is due; showing, that in the palmiest days of the Bank, prices were lower and times harder than for the last few years, or even what we now experience.

For the Republican.
SPEECH OF THE HON. D. H. LEWIS, ON THE TARIFF BILL.

It is not intended to review the whole of this production, but merely to call attention to a few paragraphs in which it is conceived the hon. gentleman has permitted himself to assume premises not warranted by the facts, and as a consequence to draw therefrom erroneous conclusions. In attempting to show this, the writer intends to consider the speech with candor and fairness and treat it with a due respect to the high source from which it has emanated. After characterizing this bill as the leading mea-

sure of the Whig party he continues: "I look upon it as a return to that disastrous system of measures under which the country is now prostrate and suffering with an intensity and protraction unparalleled in its past history. I hesitate not to say the pecuniary distress inflicted on the country under the joint action of Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and other *whig measures* is infinitely beyond that produced by the last war with Great Britain." He still continuing, says: "The system commenced with an U. S. Bank then followed the Tariff of 1824 & 1825, then the system of Internal Improvements prosecuted with so much vigor and so much injustice under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Then an immense surplus revenue which after the payment of the public debt through a union first with the U. S. Bank and afterwards with the State Banks gave an inflation to the paper system unequalled since the days of John Law, and which finally terminated as every such inflation must terminate, in a condition of general indebtedness but little short of universal bankruptcy of States and individuals also."

In the preceding remarks there is an acknowledgment of what, I believe at best there are none found sufficiently hardy to deny, to-wit, that the country is in a state of "unparalleled" prostration and pecuniary embarrassment, and also an acknowledgment that this has been brought about by the mismanagement of some party in the country and by some acts of those who have governed the country. In this I perfectly agree with the gentleman: I agree that this once happy and prosperous people, have been precipitated from a height of the most palmy prosperity to the lowest degree of misery and distress; that a country possessing a currency of universal credit and uniformity of value, has by some means been deprived of that currency and has in lieu thereof become possessed of a depreciated and almost worthless currency, having little credit anywhere, and uniformity and stability of value no where. But that this has been brought about in whole or in part by any measures of the Whigs I do not admit; but on the contrary it has been the result of the measures of that party exclusively with whom the gentleman is *now* acting, and for the ascendancy of which he is laboring with untiring efforts; and this I think is susceptible of proof to the entire satisfaction of all, except such as are beyond the reach of reason or argument, and there are some such to be found in all communities, especially in times of high party excitement. Mr. Hume states that there were three events in the history of England which he considered as touchstones of party men. An English whig who asserted the reality of the popish plot, an Irish Catholic who denied the massacre of 1641, & a Scotch Jacobite who maintained the innocence of Queen Mary. These he considered as men who were beyond the reach of argument, and he who will assert that any measure of the Whigs in this country has produced the derangement in our currency and the consequent distresses of the community, must be considered as equally incorrigible; indeed I had not supposed that any individual who is in the least acquainted with the history of the last twelve years, could have been found sufficiently hardy to hazard such an assertion, it is making that grave argument, which the author of the annuals of equal bias puts into the mouth of the mendacious Theodore Fog by way of burlesque. There it is must be confessed in this speech on ingenious and dextrous grouping together of truth and error, in such manner as no doubt was supposed to be well calculated to mislead; that evils under which the country labors has been brought on by the inflation of the currency through the operation of the government upon the State Banks is true; and if by the system beginning with the United States Bank he means the destruction of that Bank by the veto power of the President and the other measures resorted to by the same individual it is also true; but if he means it began by the creation of that Bank, or by any of its operations it is untrue. The history of that institution is too well known at present to require that I should say much on that head; all know that the first Bank was chartered in 1791 under the administration of Gen. Washington, and continued till 1811, when the first charter expired, and that from that time until 1816 we had no such Bank, and all know that during that interval our currency was deranged as now. In 1816 the late bank was chartered under Mr. Madison and continued till 1836, that in fact 40 years out of a little over fifty-two which we have existed as a government under the present constitution we have had a United States Bank, and if we have prospered and have ever been a free and happy people it was while that institution was existing; this all candid individuals who are acquainted with our history will admit.

It will also be admitted that in the year 1829, when the then President of the U. S. gave the first intimation of that hostility to that institution which finally ended in its destruction, no country on earth enjoyed a better currency, and few if any were more unembarrassed, or had less pecuniary distress. And whenever some future Robinson or other impartial historian shall come to write the history of this Republic, its most prosperous days will be found from 1825 to 1836, yet it was in the midst of this prosperity, while the bills of the U. S. Bank were equal to gold or silver in every market in the U. S., while by its salutary restraints upon the State Banks their bills were convertible into specie at the will of the holder wherever payable, that that most extraordinary state paper was issued from the executive department at Washington, wherein is contained this remarkable paragraph: "The charter of the Bank of the U. S. expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils resulting from precipitation in a measure involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot in justice to parties to the parties interested too soon pre-

sent it to the deliberate consideration of the legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." Now this which the President affirmed "must be admitted by all" he soon found would be admitted by none at all acquainted with the subject who had any candor and independence. This message was submitted to the committee of ways and means in the House and to the committee of finance in the Senate, both composed of majorities of the friends of the president, both made lengthy and able reports on this subject—the committee in the House say: "In this respect it has been productive of results more salutary than were anticipated by the most sanguine advocates of the policy of establishing the bank, it has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie." The committee of the Senate use the following language: "The government has for the last ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1830, received \$230,058,855 17. This sum has been collected in every section of this widely extended country. It has been disbursed at other points many thousand miles distant from the places where it was collected, and yet it has been so collected and distributed without the loss as far as the committee can learn of a single dollar, and without the expense of a single dollar to the government. That a currency by which the government has been thus enabled to collect and transfer such an amount of revenue to pay its army and navy and all its expenses and that the national debt is unsafe and unsound cannot readily be believed, for there can be no surer test of its sufficiency than the simple fact that every dollar received in the form of a Bank note in the remotest parts of the interior is without charge converted into silver dollar for dollar at every one of the vast number of places where the service of the government requires its disbursement. If this currency is thus sound for the government it is not less so for the community." The committee continue such a currency is perfect imitating the convenience of a portable material with the safety of a metallic medium."

Further the committee say, "as every State Bank which desires to maintain its character must be ready to make settlements with the Bank of the U. S. as the agent of the government or be immediately discarded, and must therefore keep its notes equal to gold or silver, there can be little danger to the community while the issues of the banks are restrained from running to excess by the salutary control of the U. S. Bank, whose own circulation is extremely moderate compared with the amount of its capital." Thus it is seen that these committees composed of the President's own friends, a majority in each, so far from agreeing with him assert directly the contrary, and every candid individual will admit the truth of what they affirm. But this did not deter the President, the destruction of the U. S. Bank was resolved on and *per fas et nefas* it must be effected. Accordingly in the messages of 1830 and '31 the subject is again renewed, notwithstanding which however a majority is found in both branches of the National Legislature sufficient to pass the bill for its recharter; but the will of the President, through the exercise of the veto power, defeated it. Not content with this, but to hurry on the destruction of the institution and with it the prosperity of the country, his next attempt was to remove the money of the government from the bank contrary to its charter. In order to effect this with any show of propriety, it was necessary to induce a belief that the money was not safe while it remained there. And the message of 1832 we find him using the following language: "Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe, but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges, impeaching its character and which if true may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository for the money of the people."

The Secretary of State to whom he alludes and who he says had taken measures to judge of the solvency of the bank, was Mr. Louis McLane and the person appointed by him was Mr. Henry Toland a personal and political friend to the President, and under whom he held a responsible office till the end of his administration, a man of fair character and entitled to the fullest confidence of the President. In his report he holds the following language: "I called on the president of said institution who gave prompt directions to the officers to furnish me with any books or documents belonging to the institution which I might consider material to such inspection." After stating the details of the examination he had made he adds, "I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation so as to ascertain the solvency of the bank, neither of which can in my opinion admit of a doubt." The enquiry recommended to be made was submitted to the committee of ways and means in the house who reported fully and sustained the report of Mr. Toland in the fullest extent, and conclude with the following resolution: "Resolved that the government deposits may, in the opinion of this house be safely continued in the bank of the U. S." This resolution the house adopted, by a vote of 109 for it and 46 against it. The President being thus filled in every attempt to have the aid of Congress to countenance his high handed measures in regard to the bank, determined to take the business into his own hands and to use only in future such supple-

tools as were prepared to do his bidding. And at this point commences the plan to substitute State banks for the bank of the U. S. and Amos Kendall the man of all works was on the 29th of July appointed to negotiate with the State Banks for that purpose. Mr. K. having accepted the appointment, visited most of the principal cities and banks, and amongst other things he came to the following conclusion: "It is the government and not the bank which gives those notes all the general credit and currency they possess and the same credit and currency it can give to the paper of any other institution! What a capital error! But he continues, "All the real benefits conferred upon the country by a national bank in furnishing domestic exchange and a general currency are likely to be more than equalled by the new course of business already introduced." The president in his message of 1833 holds the following language: "Since the adjournment of the last Congress the Sec. of the Treasury has directed the money of the U. S. to be deposited in certain State Banks. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject." In 1835 the President says in his message; "the business of exchange both foreign and domestic has been greatly improved by the use of the State Banks." The President thus proclaims to the world the entire success of the grand experiment, and on the 4th March, 1837, he says: "At the moment when I surrender my last public trust I leave this great people prosperous and happy." And the power passed into the hands of Mr. Van Buren. The morning of his power dawned beautifully, but alas a brief moment soon proves to him that the sun that rises clear may set in clouds. The overthrow of currency, banks, prosperity and all which followed is known to all; it was instantaneous was violent; things have been getting worse and worse ever since, and the picture given of our present situation, in the speech under review is by no means exaggerated. The President's bubble burst and carried dismay and ruin through the country, and this catastrophe was hurried on in total disregard of the opinions of his early friends, as the reports of the committees referred to above prove, the conclusion of one of which reads as follows: "Under these circumstances they deem it prudent to abstain from all legislation to abide by the practical good which the country enjoys, and put nothing to hazard by doubtful experiments." This is the advice of the com. of the Senate in 1829, and happy would it have been for this country if it had been followed. But the advice of Van Buren, Benton and other eleven hour friends prevailed, and as if the president was doomed by a fatality under this advice he precipitated the ruin of this country; in proof of this I refer to a resolution of Mr. Benton introduced in April 1835 which proposed to refuse all bank notes in payment for public lands and to require specie. This resolution found so few friends that it was immediately laid on the table yet to the astonishment of all in less than one week after Congress adjourned in July, '36 that resolution is in effect made the law of the country by a circular from the Sec. of the Treasury, the celebrated specie circular. In every one of these attacks upon the currency the will of the people's representatives had been totally disregarded, & the will of the executive, backed by his cabinet prevailed. Very soon after the destruction of the U. S. Bank had become evident, the same party who completed it began to encourage the creation of State Banks, and to encourage the inflation of the circulation of those banks; let us see what party this was. The Globe, the official organ of the government at the time, on the 21st Dec. 1833 reads in the following

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And at this point commences the plan to substitute State banks for the bank of the U. S. and Amos Kendall the man of

time. Horace Binney in his speech on the occasion I find the following: "It is here we find a pregnant source of the present agony; it is in the clearly avowed design to bring a second time upon this land the curse of an unregulated, uncontrolled State bank currency; we are again to see the drama which already, in the course of the present century, has passed before us, and closed in ruin, if the project be successful we are to see again these paper missiles shooting in every direction through the country, a derangement of all values, a depreciated circulation, a suspension of specie payments; then a further extension of the same detestable paper—a still greater depreciation, with failures of traders and of banks in its train to arrive at last at the same point from which we departed in 1817."

Has any prophecy been more literally fulfilled? Let us see what was said on the other side, and I happen to have the speech of Mr. J. K. Polk before me on the same subject; he holds this language: "The State banks are not only competent to furnish all the domestic exchanges required for the convenience of trade, but at cheaper rates than the bank of the U. S. has heretofore done the same business." Has this proved to be true? All know it has not. It will be admitted on all hands that when this government passed into the hands of the party who style themselves democrats in 1820 we had a sound currency. I have sufficiently shown this from the reports of two committees and the recollection of all men is in accordance therewith. It will not be denied that prosperity pervaded the land; on this subject Mr. Buchanan, a staunch democrat used these remarkable words in 1822, "the money flows into the treasury without burdening the people" and he admitted the then administration applied it correctly. And let it be remembered that at this time the Tariff of which the speech complains and the internal improvements had been and were in full operation, and also the U. S. Bank. I take it then to be clear that neither the Tariff, Internal Improvements or a National Bank has produced the distress complained of, as the Bank had been in operation near 40 years, the Tariff of '21 for 5 years and the Tariff of '25 was then in successful operation; yet we had a good currency, a prosperous people and an unembarrassed Treasury. &c. in this situation Gen. Jackson took possession of the government and for the first four years of his administration these measures continued to operate, and the country still remained in prosperity. I do not however wish it to be understood that I am, or was, in favor of the Tariff of '24 or '25. I think a Tariff that will raise sufficient revenue for defraying the necessary expenses of the government is, however, necessary, and all beyond is improper. If however there be any better method of raising revenue, let those opposed to the Tariff point it out to the people, but they oppose the tariff without offering any other mode of supplying a revenue; there can be but two methods, the one is a tariff and the other is direct taxation. If the opponents of the tariff are in favor of this latter method, let them come out openly in its favor and make that issue before the people, but this they well know they dare not do, the object is to make practical capital out of a pretended opposition to the Tariff, when they themselves are as much in favor of a Tariff as others are, at least the leading men of the party with whom the gentleman now acts voted for the highest Tariffs we have ever had and were also in favor of internal improvement by the general government, this last however is not now a subject of controversy as the States themselves have in general taken the subject into their own hands, and have not only created their own State Banks but have also carried on their own internal improvements whether it has resulted in benefit or injury to the State is a question not necessary now to be mooted, at all events it is a matter capable of proof that while these improvements were carried on by the general government the States were less involved in debt than at present and the people much more prosperous. The great evil has been in the destruction of the U. S. Bank and the creation of State Banks instead thereof, and this would have been remedied had since could the whigs have been permitted to carry out those measures of relief for which they have labored so earnestly, and which has been thus far prevented by the waywardness of an imbecile and treacherous executive, who has accidentally been thrown into office by a most unfortunate occurrence, and who is lauded by the gentleman and his party for all the acts by which he has thus far defeated the whig measures, but there is an issue before the people which I trust their good sense will enable them to settle correctly when the time arrives, that issue is whether we shall again return to the blessings of a National Bank and a sound currency or whether we shall follow the gentleman and his party through endless mazes of experiments and suffering.

TACITUS.

From Niles' Register, April 10, 1819.

From all parts of the country we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction of the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value and its rents of profits are exceedingly diminishing. Many respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must go; the banks are refusing the customary accommodations; confidence among our merchants is shaken, and three per cent per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago were considered as good as "old gold," and whose makers have not suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore.

From Niles' Register, June 7, 1819.

"Never" says the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has the aspect of the times, as it respects property and money, been so alarming. Already has property been sacrific-

ed in considerable quantities in this and the neighboring counties for less than half its value;—we have had but little money in circulation, and that little is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the banks. Neither lands, negroes, nor any other article can be sold for half its value in cash, while executions of many hundreds of thousands of dollars are hanging over the heads of most of our citizens. What can be done? In a few months no debts can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life. Warrants, suits and executions will be more abundant than bank notes; and the country will present a scene of suffering, for the poor remnants of individual fortunes; which the world has not witnessed."

From Niles' Register, April 15, 1821.

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to buy himself a new garment—his wages, on an average, do not purchase him half what they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined, though our population is one half greater than it was then. The desire to read is not lessened, but the means of purchasing are denied; the most common school books are a drug.—Hatters, shoemakers, and even blacksmiths, whose works seem to be indispensable, have lost in general much of their former business—from a fourth to one half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase abstain in looking to a fearful future."

From Niles' Register, May 18, 1821.

"A late Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercury says:—Flour a barrel, \$1; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 23 cents a 100 feet; sheep and calves \$1 a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel of wheat and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broad cloth."

From Niles' Register, September 15, 1821.

"A gentleman in Western Virginia directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it annually with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now. Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of \$5 which was a riddle."

"Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio, has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12 1/2 cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at 15 cents a gallon."—United States Gazette, Aug. 23 and June 23, 1821.

Whig Predictions and Whig Promises should always be taken by the contrary.

Last spring the Whigs said if the democratic Legislature forced the banks into immediate resumption the State would be plundered and the banks ruined. The banks were forced into immediate resumption and in two months since that time have increased their specie \$111,402 71 & their circulation \$151,322 50.

In 1810 the whigs promised "better times"—two dollars a day and roast beef." If they were elected. Eighteen months have passed since they were installed in office, and laborers are glad to get fifty cents a day, and feed themselves. This it is seen, whig predictions and promises go by the reverse."—Shelburne Union.

The Phrenology.—Col. Benton has written a letter to a friend in Detroit, from which the following extract is published in the Democrat:

"You are in error in classing me among those who are before the People for the Presidency. I have taken care to keep myself out of that category; firstly, by declining a nomination from the citizens of Philadelphia city and county, and secondly, by publicly declaring myself in favor of Mr. Van Buren. These public demonstrations, on my part, must have escaped the observation of such of my friends in your quarter, as have classed me among the list of candidates or expectants, at the ensuing canvass."

Contradiction.—Col. R. M. Johnson has publicly declared through the press, that the report given in some of the Western Whig journals, and copied extensively by the venerable publications of that ilk, far and near, to wit: that he declared himself friendly to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, is untrue in every particular. This seems to most people a work of supererogation, as all men somehow have got into an inveterate habit of judging the veracity of Whig papers by the rule of inference. What they affirm to be true, is known to be false, and vice versa. The character of their statements is so well established, that men will not believe them, even if they know them to be true.—Plebeian.

"Pat," said the Captain of a ship, to an Irishman who was a passenger on board, and who sometimes used to sleep twenty-four hours in succession, "how do you contrive to sleep so long?"

"How?" said Pat; "why I pay attention to it."

A copy of the Treaty with England seems to have found its way into the New York papers, nobody knows how, in advance of the proper time for its promulgation by the proper authorities at Washington. Should it be rejected by her Majesty, Queen Victoria, somebody will doubtless feel very awkwardly situated. Its mighty hard keeping any secret in Uncle Sam's large family. As far as it goes, the treaty appears to be favorably received. It doubtless settles the Maine Boundary question, which has been on the tapis for the last 30 years, finally and definitely; but it says nothing about the Caroline difficulty, the Creole case, or the right of search. These questions we understand are left for future negotiation.

Ferry Eagle.

The distribution bill, is resting quietly in Mr. Tyler's breeches pocket. He failed to return it to the House with his approval and it consequently failed to become a law.

Ala. Beacon.

The editors of the National Intelligencer say, that owing to the effect of the depression and embarrassment of every description of business, the expenses have exceeded the receipts of that paper, for the last 12 or 18 months, by several hundred dollars a week.

A rattlesnake was killed in Winston's, Mississippi, some days ago, about ten feet in length, with thirty-eight joints in its rattle.

NOT CONTAGIOUS.—A facetious old lady, describing the rattling sermons of her minister said: "If his text had the small pox, his sermon would never catch it."

A meeting of the friends of Missions will be held at Mount Zion Church, near Alexandria, on Friday before the 30 Sunday in November next, for the purpose of forming a Domestic Missionary Society.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be a Protracted Meeting held in the Baptist Church in this place, commencing on Friday before the 30 Sabbath in October next, attended by Rev. S. G. Jenkins and Samuel Henderson.

Bagging & Rope.

THE undersigned have for sale a supply of the above articles of a truly superior quality. For terms apply at their store.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

Oct. 5, 1842.—30.

WE are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of Cloths, Casimires, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linseys, Merinos, Greens, silks, French & English Bombazines, Prints of the latest styles, Domestic, Osgaburgs, Kerseys, Flannels. Also a fine assortment of

Hats and Boots and Shoes.

(Gentlemen and Ladies) with a general assortment of groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Candles, & Cigars.

ALSO about 400 pieces Bagging, 300 Cords Rope & Twine, with a well assorted lot of IRON, which we offer at reduced prices for any kind of Alabama Money, or to punctual solvent men on short time.

H. L. BROWN & CO.

Tallahassee, Oct. 3rd, 1842.—11.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Benton County, Administrators on the Estate of Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

NANCY WHITESIDE, Adm'r.

JOHN C. WHITESIDE, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1842.—31.

NOTICE.

Commissioner's Sale.

THE undersigned Commissioners having been appointed at a special term of the Orphans' Court of Benton Co. to sell the Real Estate of John F. Taylor, deceased, will proceed on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the Court House Door in the town of Jacksonville to offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, the following described Lot of Land, to-wit: The West half of the South East 1/4 of Section 6 Township 14 & Range 8, East in the Cowan Land District. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

W. H. ESTILL.

LAWSON H. LITTELL.

AARON HAYNES.

Commissioners.

Oct. 5, 1842.—4ds.

Land for sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his tract of Land lying 1 mile south of Alexandria, containing 160 acres, 60 cleared, well watered as any place in the County. A stock of Cattle and hogs, and a quantity of corn and fodder would also be sold. A negro boy taken in part pay, and the sale made on one and two years, or very low for cash or good notes.

ALEXANDER FAIM.

Oct. 5, 1842.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, September 23d, 1842.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court to appoint an Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas J. Walker, dec.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring the next of kin and creditors of the said Thomas J. Walker, dec'd to appear at the Office of the Clerk of the county court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of November next, to take upon them the administration of said estate, upon their failure so to do the administration will be committed to some other person under the appointment of the court.

Copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Sept. 28, 1842.—6t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

State of Alabama.

DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacobs, dec'd, made his report of all the assets and liabilities of said estate that has come to his hands; and, it appearing from said report that the liabilities of said estate greatly exceed the assets, the said estate is declared insolvent.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, requiring all those interested in said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, at the Court House in the town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in April, 1843, to show cause, if any they have, why the accounts and reports should not be audited and allowed, &c.

Copy Teste—

A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C.

Sept. 7, 1842.—6t.—\$7 60.

State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, August 8th, 1842.

THIS day came into Court Moses Dean, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Mayes, dec'd, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the third Monday in September next be set apart for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper printed in this State for four weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the court house in the town of Ashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement of said estate should not then be made.

Copy Teste—

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C.

Aug. 24, 1842.—R.—\$5 00.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, August 9, 1842.

THIS day came Absalom Taylor, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, deceased, and filed his Petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, for division and it appearing from said petition Elvira Taylor, widow of the said deceased and Catharine Taylor and Francis Taylor, minor heirs at law of the said John F. Taylor, dec'd, and that said widow and minor heirs are non residents of the State of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a week for forty days, requiring the said Elvira Taylor, widow of the said dec'd, Catharine Taylor and Francis Taylor, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on Friday the 23d day of September next, to show cause if any they can, why the said real estate of John F. Taylor, deceased should not be sold for division.

Copy from the minutes.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Aug. 10, 1842.—6t.

State of Alabama.

DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, July 4, 1842.

WHEREAS, Thomas M. Barker, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert R. Rea, late of said County, deceased, produced said will in court, and prayed the same to be recorded—

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper printed in this State, once a week for six weeks, requiring all and singular, the kindred, creditors and other persons interested, and they are hereby required to be and appear before said court, held at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon in said County, on the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause if any they have why said will should not be recorded.

POLYDOR E. NAYLOR.

Judge C. C.

July 13, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, September 5, 1842.

WHEREAS Hiram Wilcox, Administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased, has heretofore reported said estate insolvent, and whereas the said administrator has not returned to this Court any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of the said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in May 1843, to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the Court this Justice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks that the Judge will meet at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson in said County on the first Friday in May next, (1843) to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the Minutes.

TEST: JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.

Sept. 21, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Sept. 23d, 1842.

EDWARD L. WOODWARD, Adm'r.

with the Will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth C. Woodward, surviving partner of the firm of White and Woodward, dec'd, having this day filed his petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said firm, to pay the debts, setting forth and describing the said Land as follows (viz): Lots Nos. 16, 54, 43, and 18 in the Town of Blountsville, and the following tracts of Land, (viz): The S. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. 12, T. 11, R. 1 west. The south half of the N. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1 east; and the west half of the S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1 east, in the Huntsville Land District, and in the County of Blount, and praying that the said Lands be ordered to sale, to pay the debts of the late firm of White & Woodward;—

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Woodward, J. S. Woodward, Sarah Burch, late Sarah Woodward, and E. B. C. Shugart, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Woodward, heirs and legatees of the said Elizabeth C. Woodward, dec'd and all others interested to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of November next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

A true copy from the minutes.

ATTEST: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Sept. 28, 1842.

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala., on the 30th day of September, which if not taken out by the 31st of December next, will be sent to the General post Office as dead.

Arnold Newell Moore Dr John
Alexander Wilson Moore Joseph
Acker Peter McCartney Burney
Andrews David D Murphy Jeremiah
Andrews Wm McGee cc Saml
Allen Hudson J McCollum Ephraim or
Brock Lawrence 3 James Hendricks
Bary James Mayhew Jesse
Brice Andrew Mayhew Philip
Bynum Green Mayhew Thos R 2
Brown Wm 2 McGee Wm
Beckham Jesse Nannely Dand
Bozzer John Newman & Mayor
Bryan David 2 Nolin Rebecca
Bryant Saml C Nolin Jacob
Briggs A Nolin Joseph
Brown A Petty Abram
Craw James 5 Parish Washington
Carpenter Benj H Parnell Saml
Cunningham Saml B Parish Isaac
Cochran John 6 Poe James
Cota Monroe Pollock Joseph
Chesson Mrs Elizabeth Ramsey John
Chandler W N Rice Saml
Camp Thos Sea Roberts Wm
Carroll Asst Richardson Alfred
Camp Walton Robinson Ann
Criswell John Robertson John
Chesson John M Roberts John
Dowdle Robt F Ryan Dand F
Ford James D Keyfo John B
Engel-dog James Robinson Wm
Fowler Thos D Summy George C 2
Griffin Elihu Small Mathew
Glasebrook Spencer Stewart Redmond G
Good Noah Smith Elizabeth
Griffin Wm Smith Mark
Griffin Horatio 2 Skellon Asa
Harris George Selman Willis
Harris Francis M Spencer John
Harris Paschal Swan Mrs Harriet 2
Healy Hilah Thompson Wm 2
Healy Wm F Tate Bennot
Hicks Berry Turner Benjamin
Hoge Mrs Mildred Taylor Joseph
Hogle James Taylor Wm L
Hogson Wm 2 Veach Jesse
Henderson John Wittingham Wm L
Hofford Wm C Walker E P C
Joiner Peter G White W W
Kelly Sims Wood Wm
Lindsay L E White George W
Landers Tyre Yoc Augustus
Lane John
Littlefield Hazel

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

Oct. 5, 1842.

Produce Stake for 1845.

WE the subscribers agree to run a produce Stake, over the Benton Course near Jacksonville, Ala. Fall of 1845, on the day previous to the regular Jockey Club meeting, with colts and fillies two years old, mile heats—the produce of mares the Spring of 1842—bred in Benton and the adjoining counties. Subscription \$100—half forfeit to name, and close the first of October, 1842. In case of the death of either owner or colt, the nomination to be void unless claimed by an agent or administrator of the owner so doing.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the above stake, will address the Secretary of the Benton Jockey Club, post paid.

JOHN W. TROTTER.

B. M. POPE.

Proprietors.

DANIEL RYAN—Names produce of Black Prince and Jane by Big Archie.

B. M. POPE—Names produce of Black Prince and —

JOHN W. TROTTER—Names produce of Bl. Prince & Alice Ann by Director.

" " " " Also produce of Bl. Prince & Imperatrix by Carolinian.

R. D. ROWLAND—Names produce of Cock of the Rock and Lucinda Hyatt, by Bertrand.

Als produce of Cock of the Rock and Mary by Bertrand.

DANIEL BUSH—Names produce of John Bascomb and Miss Lumkin by old Bertrand.

DANIEL BUSH & A YOE—Names produce of John Bascomb and margiana by Jo Kent.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, Sept. 30th 1842.

APPLICATION having been made for letters of Administration on the Estate of Matthias Hines dec.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days requiring the heirs, and creditors to be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County Court of said County in the Town of Jacksonville on Thursday the 10th day of November next, to take upon themselves said Administration, and upon failure thereof, the administration will be granted to some other person.

True copy.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Oct. 5, 1842.—6t.

For Sale.

A new, which was made to order, of the most neat and durable workmanship. A bargain will be given and ample time to the purchaser to see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.

March 2, 1842.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramsey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.

WM. C. KELLY.

Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—11t.

DELIVERY BONDS

For Sheriffs and Constables.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Augusta, July 7.

EXCHANGE TABLE—SPECIE BASIS.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

Mechanics' Ban, par
Agency Bank of Brunswick do
Bank of Augusta, do
Augusta Insurance & Banking Company, do
Branch Georgia Rail Road, do
Branch State of Georgia, do

SAVANNAH NOTES.

State Bank, par
Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, do
Planters' Bank, do
Central Railroad Bank, 16 a 20 dis

COUNTRY NOTES.

State Bank Branch, Macon par
Other Branches State Bank do
Commercial Bank Macon do
Brunswick Bank do
Milledgeville Bank do
Georgia Rail Road Bank, Athens do
City Council of Augusta do
Ruckersville Bank do
Branch Mar. and Fire Ins. Bank, do
St. Mary's Bank do
Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon 16 a 20 dis
Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon, 2 a 5 do
Phenix Hank, late Farmers' Bnk of Chattahoochee 5 a 10 do
Central Bank, 28 a 30 do
City Council of Columbus, Macon 30 a 35 do
Exchange Bank of Brunswick 10 a 15 do
Morris Railroad Hank broke.
Bank of Darien and Branches, do
Chattahoochee R. R. & banking co. do
Western Bank of Georgia do
Bank of Columbus, do
Planters & Mechanics Bk of Columbus do
Hawkinsville banks do

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Charleston banks par
Bank of Hamburg, do
Country banks do
ALABAMA NOTES a 35 dis

CHECKS.

On New York, sight 1 prem.
Philadelphia a 1 do
Baltimore, a 1 do
On Charleston par a 1 do
On Savannah par a 1 do

Memphis Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Cotton, lb. 5 a 7
Bagging, Dundee, yd. 22 a 25
" Ky. 30 a 37
Bale rope, northern, lb. 10 a 12
" Ky. 12 a 15
Bacon, Hams, 10 a 12 1/2
" sides 6 a
" shoulders 5 a 7
Butter, Goshen, a 00
" country 12 a 18
Coffee, Rio 14 a 15
" green Havanna 14 a 15
Cheese 16 a 18
Iron, sheet 00 a 00
" hoop 12 1/2 a 15
Plough moulds 10 a
Steel, German 18 1/2 a 20
" American blist. 14 a
" English 18 a 20
" cast 5 1/2 a
Nails, cast 8 a 10
" wrought 20 a
Rice 7 a
sugar, loaf 20 a 25
" lump 16 a 18
" S. O. 7 a 6
Porto Rico 10 a 12
Spirits, brandy cog. gal. \$1 50 a 3 00
" rum, N. E. 75 a 1 00
" Am. 50 a 75
" Lafayette 62 1/2 a 75
" St. Croix 2 00 a 2 50
" Jamaica 1 50 a 2 50
" Gin, Holland 2 00 a 2 50
" American 60 a 1 00
" whiskey rec. 50 a 35
" 25 a 25
" brandy, peach 75 a 1 25
" apple 50 a 75
Wines, Madeira 2 50 a 4 00
" Teneriffe 1 25 a 1 50
" Sherry 1 75 a 3 50
" sweet Malaga 50 a 50
" Port 2 00 a 3 00
" Lisbon 1 00 a 1 25
" Charet 2 25 a 6 00
" Champagne 8 00 a 12 00
" Muscat 5 00 a 6 00
" Cordials assorted 4 50 a 6 00
" champagne cider 4 00 a 4 00
" Porter, London 3 00 a 3 50
Soap, yellow lb. 8 a 10
" white 12 a 14
Glass 8 x 10 4 00 a 4 50
" 10 x 12 5 00 a 5 50
Oils, lamp gal. a 2 00
" train 87 a 1 00
" linseed 1 50 a 2 00
White lead No 1 keg. 4 50
" No. 2 4 00
Putty lb. 10 a 12 1/2
Chewing tobacco lb. 12 a 100
" Spice 14 a 18
" Pepper 14 a 18
" Saltpetre 16 a 25
" Alum 8 a 10
" Borax crude 25 a
" refined 45 a 50
Indigo N. C. 75
" Spanish 2 50 a 3 00
Ginger, ground 14
" raw 14 a 16
Salts, Epsom 10 a 12
" Glaub 4 a 6
Saleratus 12 1/2 a 14
Pearl Ash 12 a 14
Chocolate 12 1/2
Beeswax 18 a 25
Tallow 7 a 8
Castings 7 a 0
Powder keg 7 00 a 9 00
Shot bag 2 75 a 3 00
Lead lb. 10 a 12 1/2
" pig 5 a 6 1/2
Spirits turpentine gal. 1 25 a 1 50
" Northern hay cwt. none
Fodder 1 00 a 1 22
Meal bush. 50 a 65
Salt sack. 2 00 a 2 25

BANKRUPTCY.

R. G. EARLE.

HAS been appointed by the Hon. Wm Crawford, Judge of the U. S. Court, Northern Dist. Ala. Commissioner for Benton County, under an act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States."

Those wishing to take advantage of the said act, are informed, that he has received correct and proper forms, and in addition to his business as commissioner, he offers his services to attend to the business of the applicants as Attorney or Solicitor.

June 22, 1842.

R. G. EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

June 22, 1842.—1y.

Imperitrix by Carolinian.
D. ROWLAND—Names produce of Cock
of the Rock and Lucinda Hyatt,
by Bertrand.
produce of Cock of the Rock and Mary
by Bertrand.
RIEL BUSH—Names produce of John Bas-
comb and Miss Lumbkin by old
Bertrand.
RIEL BUSH & A. YOE—Names produce
of John Bascomb and *Marietta*

Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1842.

Andrew Jackson was born on the 15th of March, 1767, in South Carolina, of poor Irish parents, who emigrated to America from Ireland, with their two sons, Robert and Hugh, in '55, on account of the oppression of the nobility of Ireland upon its ill-fated poor. Soon after Andrew's birth, his father died, and not but a few years afterwards, his two brothers and mother. Thus was Andrew left a poor orphan boy, to be thrown upon the cold charities of the world, without resource a friend to protect him, in his forlorn and cheerless condition. The revolutionary war having taken place about this time, (1781) had extended its ravages into that section of South Carolina, where Jackson then was. Strongly cherishing the instructions inculcated on his youthful mind by his mother, in favor of liberty, in opposition to British tyranny and oppression, and fired with a spirit of patriotism which would have done honor to riper years, he hastened to the American camp, at the age of 14, and actively engaged in the services of his country. Shortly after being taken a prisoner, a circumstance happened, which it may not be uninteresting to notice. He was ordered one day by a British officer, to clean his boots for him. He resolutely refused; and, in consequence, received a blow from his sword, which if he had not parried, would have terminated his existence. Here then, were seen developing a disposition and character, which promised much for his country, and which has been more than realized. It demonstrated, also, to that haughty officer, that there was concealed beneath the humble garb of this poor Irish boy, a nobleness of spirit, which paid no allegiance to British authority and insolence, though clothed with the ensigns of royalty. Shortly after this, he was released, and his services not being then demanded, he repaired to Salisbury, North Carolina, and commenced the study of law, under Spruce McCay Esq., one of the Judges of that State. In 1786, he obtained license to practice

ted its sufferings, and the glory and success, which had attended its arms, returned to Nashville. As an acknowledgement of his services, his talents, patriotism and firmness, he was again elected Senator to Congress; and in 1824 he was a candidate for the Presidency; but owing to a trick of Crawford & Clay, he was not elected. Of *Clay*, that notorious office seeker, whose political death-
dige, it is to be hoped, will soon be sung.
In 1820, he was elected President by a large majority. Thus have we traced, in part, him, who was the poor Irish boy, without a friend or a home, through all the most important offices, till he is crowned with the highest honors, which a grateful and free people could bestow. We have seen Jackson bravely fighting the enemies of his country, on the battle-field. We have seen him facing death amidst the clash of arms, and the cannon's roar. We have witnessed the glory and success, which were the fruits of his unrelenting zeal and activity, his firmness and decision; we have now to behold him, as a patriot and statesman, guiding the destinies of a nation. On entering upon the duties of the office of chief magistrate, he had to contend with a more deadly foe, than he ever met on the field of battle. The Anaconda's fatal coil around the victim which comes within his grasp, is not more to be avoided, than this enemy with which he had to do. But the same feelings that glowed in his bosom, the same inflexible justice and integrity, which had formerly been a guide to his actions, the same ardent desire, which induced him to take up arms in defence of his country, now impelled him onward; and the same firmness and decision, which marked his course of action, while conducting armies against the enemies of his country, and which availed him then, availed him now, and enabled him to triumph over a more subtle enemy, the Bank of the U. S. Its evils he foresaw. The influences of its power were being seen and felt. Despotism had already unfurled its dark banner, and was about to come out in open defiance of every thing sacred to liberty. To save our country from the impending storm which brooded over it, Jackson put his feet upon this monster, this serpent, saying, henceforth, if it lives "it shall crawl upon its belly, and bite the dust of the earth." During his eight years of office, as President of these United States, he steadily adhered to the letter, and spirit of

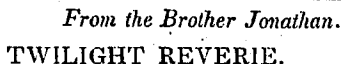
The steam ship Medway arrived at the Balize on the 23d, having left Vera Cruz on the 15th.

G. S. Carson, Esq. bearer of the despatches from Gen. Wadly Thompson, our minister in Mexico, came passenger in her; also, Mr. Rafenl, one of the editors of the Courrier des Etats Unis, and Mr. Lightoller, of England. They came up in the Governor Yell. Mr. Gorton of Havana, was left at Tampico, being unable on account of

We infer as much from a very eloquent and earnest apostrophe to the "coons, which we find in the Whig organ in a neighboring city, of a recent date. It speaks of these animals as, "*Sacred emblems of the purity and simplicity of (Whig) principles*," and invokes blessings on the "varmint" in such impassioned ejaculations as these:

own country, tariff or no tariff, and still have a surplus to sell to foreign nations which pay for it in manufactured articles. A tariff which prevents the importation of those articles in whole or in part, lessens their means to buy, and in the same degree diminishes the chances of our farmers to sell. Thus excluded from foreign markets by our own legislation, the produce of our farmer remains at home to overstock the domestic market, and the price falls.

The paper alluded to the present position of the prisoner, which, it is said, was more painful than the struggle of death itself. But it is a form which he is obliged to pass through before his case can go before the Court of Errors, to which it is to be carried. He speaks of the Jury that tried him being led aside by "prejudice and error," and to have "trampled" on evidence, law, and the Judge's charge. He expected to get the verdict set aside, and to be tried by an impartial Jury. Misfortune, not crime, had placed him in his present position, but he was not one of those calmly to submit to the injustice. The paper requested that the



by Jo Kent.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 42.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1842.

Whole No. 302

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements inserted in the columns of the paper as to the number of insertions, will be published until the number is reached, and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!!!
Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.

10	Reams fine Vellum Cap.	No. 1.
10	" "	No. 2.
10	" "	No. 3.
10	" "	No. 4.
10	" "	No. 5.
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The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.

August 17, 1842.

NEW GOODS,

WE are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of Cloths, Casimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Linsey, Merinos, Circassians, French & English Bombazines, Prints of the latest styles, Domestic, Osnaburghs, Kerseys, Flannels. Also a fine assortment of

Hats and Boots and Shoes,

(Gentlemen's and Ladies') with a general assortment of groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Fish, Candles, and Cigars.

ALSO about 400 pieces **Bagging,** 300 Coils **Rope & Twine,** with a well assorted lot of **IRON,** which we offer at reduced prices for any kind of Alabama Money, or to punctual solvent men on short time.

H. L. BROWN & CO.
Talladega, Oct. 3rd, 1842.—41.

NEW FALL GOODS.

I AM OPENING

500 Pair Negro Shoes,

Plain and Red Linseys,

Kerseys and Kentucky Jeans,

Satinets, Cloths, Flannels,

Blankets, Merinos, Circassians,

Shaws, Cloaks, Calicoes, Prints,

Osnaburghs, Domestic, Red Tickings,

Saddles, Brides, &c.

Making my Stock very large and desirable, which will be sold low for *Alabama Money* without discount, or on my usual credit to old customers.

I have never demanded a Dollar of Specie from any person during my whole life, and I have no idea of commencing at this late day.—I hope this will answer a different report that is in circulation.

JAMES ISBELL.

Talladega, October 12, 1842.

WARE-HOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Warehouse formerly occupied by Perse & Miller, which is both convenient to the river and comparatively safe from fire; where they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage. Their undivided attention will in all cases be given to the storage and sale of Cotton and Goods.

They are prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton in Store.

ANDREW LYLE, SAMUEL W. HOUSE.

LYLE & HOUSE.

In addition to the above, all Cotton will be weighed by the Public Weigher on his sealed scales free of any additional charge.

SAMUEL W. HOUSE,

Public Weigher.

Wetumpka, Oct. 12, 1842.—6m.

WARE-HOUSE,

Commission, Receiving, and

Forwarding Business

in Wetumpka.

We shall continue the above Business, the coming season, and offer our services to our friends and the public generally in the sale and storage of Cotton &c. and would return our thanks to them for the support they have heretofore extended, hoping by a strict attention to the business and interest of our employers to merit their future patronage.

We are prepared to advance Bagging and Rope, Groceries or Cash to those storing Cotton with us.

HATCHETT & MILLER.

Wetumpka Aug. 10th 1842.—3m.

DELIVERY BONDS

For Sheriffs and Constables.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE WHITE SILK GLOVE.

A TALE OF TRUTH.

It was a beautiful moonlight night in the spring of '36. Night came down with a light step, and the fadefless heavens were studded with burning light, when a large brilliant party assembled in the mansion of Major C., in the Queen City of the West.—The splendid entertainment was given in honor of the first company that left that region for the plains of Texas, to assist the patriots then struggling for existence and freedom from the tyrannical yoke of Mexico—a country that had rendered her name infamous throughout the civilized world by her deeds of infamy.

The young and beautiful were there, and by special invitation, Capt. S., a volunteer previous to their departure for a distant land, to assist the glorious cause of freedom. Music lent its charms—songs were given—songs were poured from the lips of beauty, and all were delighted with the hospitality of their high minded and chivalrous host. The hour for parting, however, arrived, and the company began to disperse; Lieut. W., belonging to the company of Capt. S., before taking leave of the fair beings who had contributed to make time so pleasantly pass away, advanced towards Miss C., and making a polite bow, asked her, if she had nothing to give him which might serve, in after days, to call back an evening of unalloyed joy spent in her company. He wished some little token of remembrance before he bid her farewell to the festive scene.

"Yes," said the beautiful and high-souled girl, pulling a white silk glove from her beautiful hand, "take this—place it on your standard, and should you ever return, be sure to bring with you the token I now give you."

Lieut. W. took the gift from the fair one, and bid her adieu, with feelings tinged with romance. The next day the company bid farewell to their kindred and their friends, and departed for the blood-ensanguined fields of the south. Arriving at New Orleans at a time when their services were deemed of the utmost importance to the destiny of the young Republic, they lost no time in proceeding on their journey, and set sail immediately for the fine land they had left their homes to defend.

They were very fortunate in arriving at head quarters a few days before the battle of San Jacinto, which established the independence of the country. They brought with them the "contingent fund," two pieces of "hollow ware," which had been furnished by the liberal citizens of the Queen City, and which had done the State some service on that memorable occasion. Capt. S. was entrusted with the command of the last division, which was attached to his company, commanded by Lieut. W., who kept faithfully the instructions of Miss C., and placed his precious gift on the standard as directed. The circumstance became known to the officers and privates attached to the company, and the little memento of a remembrance was regarded by all as a happy omen—a guarantee of success in the battle they were then about to fight. The history of that encounter is too well known to require description.

When the carnage had subsided, the first business of Lieut. W. was to look after the little token, and he found it where it had been placed by his own hand, as spotless as when he received it from the fair being who lived in memory as a green spot in existence—an oasis in the desert of life.

Years passed away, and the Lieutenant at the battle of San Jacinto rose to the rank of Colonel of Artillery, a mark of distinction which he had well earned by his brave and judicious conduct in several subsequent battles with the Indians. He was universally esteemed for the noble qualities he possessed, and was looked upon as one of the promising officers attached to the army of the Republic. Brave even to a fault, he would never excuse a dereliction from what he considered the duty of a soldier, and on one occasion, when a post on the frontier was attacked by the Comanches, he made some remarks on the conduct of an officer which was then in command of a personal nature. A challenge was the consequence, and Col. W., believing his opponent was destitute of genuine courage, accepted it, and named five paces as the distance. They fought, and both were killed, Col. W. living a few hours. He was perfectly sensible that his end was approaching, and requested a friend to indicate a letter to Miss C., enclosing the cherished gift of other days, and telling her that the remembrance of the evening spent in her company made ease the bed of death. He then uttered a prayer for his mother, and sunk calmly into that sleep, from which there is no waking in this world.

N. O. Cres. City.

From Memoirs of Dr. Scott, Lord Nelson's Chaplain.

NELSON'S DEATH SCENE.

The carnage on the deck of the Victory was terrific. Dr. Scott's duties confined him to the cockpit, which was soon crowded with wounded and dying men; and such was the horror that filled his mind at the scene of suffering that it haunted him like a shocking dream for years afterwards. He

never talked of it. Indeed, the only record of a remark on the subject was one extorted from him by the inquiries of a friend soon after his return home: the expression that escaped him at the moment was, "It was like a butcher's shambles."

His natural tenderness of feeling, very much heightened by the shock on his nervous system, quite disqualified him from being a calm spectator of death and pain, as there exhibited in their most appalling shapes. But he suppressed his aversion as well as he could, and had been for some time engaged in helping and comforting those who were suffering around him, when a fine young lieutenant was brought down desperately wounded; this officer was not aware of his injury until the surgeon's examination, but on discovering it, he tore off, with his own hand, the ligatures that were being applied, and bled to death. Almost frozen by the sight of this, Scott hurried wildly to the deck for relief, perfectly regardless of his own safety.—He rushed up the companion ladder, now slippery with gore; the scene above all was noise, confusion and smoke; but he had hardly time to breathe there when Lord Nelson himself fell, and this at once sobered his disordered mind. He followed his chief to the cockpit; the scene there has been painfully portrayed by those who have written the life of Nelson; his chaplain's biography has little to add, but that the confusion of the scene, the pain endured by the hero, and the necessity of alleviating his sufferings by giving lemonade to quench his thirst, and by rubbing his body of course precluded the reading of prayers to him in the regular form, which otherwise would have been done; but often, during the three hours and a half of Nelson's mortal agony, they ejaculated short prayers together, and Nelson frequently said, "Pray for me doctor." Every interval, indeed, allowed by the intense pain, and not taken up by the conduct of the action, or in the mention of his private affairs, was employed in low earnest supplications for Divine mercy. The last words which Dr. Scott heard murmured on his lips, were "God and my country;" and he passed so quietly out of life that Scott, who had been occupied ever since he was brought below in all the offices of the most tender nurse, was still rubbing his stomach when the surgeon perceived that all was over. We subjoin part of a letter from Dr. Scott to Mr. Rose, in reply to some inquiries from that gentleman as to Lord Nelson's mention of himself on his death-bed. It must be understood that this letter does not pretend to be a full description of what passed, but it will confirm accounts already given, and cannot fail to be highly interesting.

"In answer to your note of the 10th inst., which, forwarded by way of Chatham, I received this morning, it is my intention to relate every thing Lord Nelson said in which your name was any way connected. He lived about three hours after receiving his wound; he was perfectly sensible the whole of the time, but compelled to speak in broken sentences, which pain and suffering prevented him from connecting. When I first saw him, he was apprehensive he should not live many minutes, and told me so, adding, at the same time, in a hurried, agitated manner, though with pauses, 'Remember me to Lady Hamilton! remember me to Horatio! remember me to all my friends! Doctor remember me to Mr. Rose. Tell him I have made a will, and left Lady Hamilton and Horatio to the country.' He repeated his remembrances to Lady Hamilton and Horatio, and told me to mind what he said several times. Gradually he became less agitated, and, at last, calm enough to ask questions about what was going on. This led his mind to Captain Hardy, for whom he sent and enquired with great anxiety; exclaiming aloud he would not believe he was alive unless he saw him. He grew agitated at the captain's not coming, lamented his being unable to go on deck, and do what was to be done, and doubted every assurance given of the captain being safe on the quarter deck. At last, the captain came; and he instantly grew more composed, listened to his report about the state of the fleet, directed him to anchor, and told him he should die, but observed he should live half an hour longer.

"I shall die Hardy," said the admiral. "Is your pain great, sir?" "Yes but I shall live half an hour yet; Hardy, kiss me." The captain knelt down by his side and kissed him. Upon the captain leaving him to return to the deck, Lord Nelson exclaimed very earnestly, more than once, 'Hardy if I live I'll bring the fleet to an anchor, if I live, I'll anchor—if I live, I'll anchor,' and this was earnestly repeated even when the captain was out of hearing. I do not mean to tell you every thing he said. After this interview, the admiral was perfectly tranquil, looking at me in his accustomed manner when alluding to any prior discourse. 'I have not been a great sinner, doctor,' said he. 'Doctor, I was right, I told you so: George Rose has not yet got my letter.' Tell him—I was here interrupted by pain. After an interval, he said, 'Mr. Rose will remember—don't forget, doctor; mind what I say.' There were frequent pauses in his conversation. Our dearly beloved admiral otherwise mentioned your name, indeed very kindly; and I will tell you his words when I see you; but it was only in the two above instances he desired you should be told."

From "The Texian."

THE CAMANCHE PEAK.

This curious eminence is situated near the Brazos, on the west side; and is about one hundred and fifty miles N. N. W. from the Great Falls, and near four hundred miles from the mouth of that stream. Its summit, as near as could be judged from ocular observation, is about two thousand feet above the surface of the river. Its sides are very precipitous, and in many places projecting; there being only one or two places at which it can be ascended. On almost every side, it presents a front of rugged crags and frightful precipices. Little or no vegetation is to be found in its immediate vicinity, excepting dwarf cedars and brambles, which grow upon its brow and sides; and a coarse, rank species of grass upon its summit. It is of an oblong form, and at a distance presents the appearance of the roof of an extensive barn. Its entire length is about one mile, and its width varies from one thousand to twelve hundred yards. Notwithstanding its brow and sides present so rugged and sterile appearance, its summit is but little broken and is susceptible of being cultivated to advantage, in order to render this romantic spot a fit abiding place for that wild and adventurous race of people (the Camanche), who once resided in its vicinity, and made its bleak summit a kind of observatory, nature has provided a large and beautiful spring of the purest and clearest water, immediately at its base. This spring is about sixty feet in circumference, and it is the only fresh water in the summer season, within twelve miles of the Peak, the water of the Brazos being salt, and consequently totally unfit to drink.

One of the wildest, grandest, and most varied views in Texas and perhaps in America, can be obtained from this prodigious observatory. As far as the power of vision can extend the eye rests upon some object of admiration. Mountains, and less moulds of earth, of various heights form the most prominent, though not the most beautiful, feature in the landscape. The grandeur and sternness of the mountain scenery, is most enchantingly blended with extensive valleys, whose tranquil bosoms are variegated and perfumed with flowers of every hue and odor.

From the appearance of the Indian trails that lead to the Peak, and which are worn to a very great depth in the earth, this mountain must have been used as an observatory by the red man for hundreds of years and many a toil-worn warrior has watched with sleepless eye for the distant war-fire, while the eagle, from the high, exposed, and tempest-beaten summit of the Camanche Peak.

Dow, Jr.—In Dow's last sermon, we find the following rich morsel:

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon the women—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them—and rather than be held, he will lose his coat tail and character—kisses them for love & kicks them for leading him into trouble. So with life, I say—he partakes of its pleasures and then damps it for its pains—gathers bouquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars—which is alluding to a little incident that occurred in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspecting as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was then to increase and multiply; and so accordingly he increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition—and I am one of them."

If all the power of the British Government with its large standing army, is barely sufficient to keep the manufacturing districts in order, how shall we fare when our manufacturing districts become as populous as those of England? Revolutions there often will be; prices will fall, and the demand for goods be limited. Then workmen must be discharged, or employed at reduced wages; and, in either case, they will be dissatisfied. And what then? The following paragraph from a high-tariff paper will suggest an answer:

"The weavers of Philadelphia are on a strike." They have marched for several days through the streets, compelling other tradesmen to unite with them, and breaking up looms and workshops.

And yet, many of our citizens are anxious to multiply this description of persons, for which purpose they are ready to tax commercial agriculture, and all other employments. Is this wise? Is it patriotic? Is it safe?—*Jour. Com.*

SALUDA COTTON BAGGING.—We have been shown by His Honor Judge Collier, a sample of the Saluda Cotton Bagging which bids fair, we think, to rival and supercede the Kentucky article altogether in the Southern market. It is forty-four inches wide, and weighs from twenty to twenty-two ounces the yard—price at the manufacturer twenty cents. The manufacture of this article in the South, will be a source of great wealth to the cotton planter. It will save them from the ruinous high prices now charged for Kentucky bagging, and will consume all that portion of cotton, which, from various causes becomes so much injured in quality as to render it of little value in the market, scarcely reimbursing the cost of raising and carrying it there. In connection with this notice, we deem it proper to state that Mr. David Scott, of this city is making preparations at his factory in Bibb county, to commence the manufacture of this article of this article for the supply of the planters in this section, and we can only add that we hope, when he shall have commenced, that he will be liberally patronized. It may be objected perhaps to the use of bagging manufactured from cotton that it will be more easily torn by hooks than the hemp bagging. This can easily be obviated by the use of the double or two pronged hook.

The specimen noticed above can be seen at the office of Samuel A. Hale, Esq., on Monroe street, where Judge Collier has deposited it for public examination.

Flag of the Union.

We have been furnished with, and permitted to publish in our paper to-day, the state of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Decatur, on the 24th ult. to which we invite the attention of our readers who feel an interest in the moneyed institutions and currency of our State.

It will be seen by comparing this statement with that furnished in the last annual report, that this branch has reduced her circulation since that date, six hundred and three thousand and seventy-three dollars, (603,073,) while her specie on hand has only been reduced on hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, (126,820;) approximating her circulation to her specie as three to one, while in that it was shown to be nearly four to one, being a most decided improvement; as it must strike every one especially when we take into consideration that this Branch made provision, in the same time, to meet all her short bonds due on the 1st instant, amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides promptly paying the interest on her capital. If the State Bank and the other Branches made equal exertion to restore the credit of our beloved Alabama, the liabilities of all will be shown in the next annual report to have been reduced within the year over three millions of dollars, while their specie funds will be within less than five hundred thousand of the amount then reported.

The publication of such facts we deem well calculated to restore confidence in the currency of the State, both at home and abroad, as they afford conclusive evidence of ability and good faith; and we venture to predict a continued improvement until it shall again approach the par of specie. We say well done Decatur, and bid the other banks, if they have not already done so, go and do likewise.

Flag of the Union.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

The correspondent of the New York Union, speaking of the probability of the abdication of the throne by the present King of France, says: "I have heard a whisper to the effect that the King means to abdicate at the close of the present year. The motive of this would be to place the Duc de Nemours in the Regency at once, while his father lived, so that he might govern with the advantage of his father's experience and advice, and thus be regularly trained for the difficult position he is destined to occupy for a number of years. I confess my own belief in the possibility of an abdication for such a purpose. The report has obtained currency and credit in the highest political circles."

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE LILY'S LOVE.

A FABLE.

Suggested on reading the poem of "The Star and the Lily."

BY MRS. ELIZABETH J. EAMES.

Through the depths of a secluded and beautiful valley there ran, in ancient times, a broad blue stream, clear as crystal, and shining as the fabled mirror in the Hall of the Fairies.

Among the flowers (for which the poet hath no name,) that grew on the green borders of that stream, there stood apart from the others, and the fairest of the fair, a snow white Lily. Not far from her, clad in splendid robe, that made him the admiration of all flowers, there dwelt a tall, handsome Tulip, while, 'neath a leafy bower, in the midst, the Angel of the Flowers had taken up his abode.

Now, the Angel loved all his blooming proteges; but the Tulip and Lily were his especial favorites. These, it was his custom to visit every day.

So, early one fine summer morning, just as the sun was rising amid clouds of silver and rosy purple, and while yet the dew thick gemmed the grass blades, the Angel took his way to the Tulip's dwelling.

After a long chat with him (for flowers could talk in those days, though we doubt whether they improved the privilege to the degree that mortals do now) the Angel proceeded to visit the fair young Lily. Sure the Lily was not in general a sleepy thing, but on this eventful morning her long satin leaves were closely folded, her head drooped, and her pearly tips hung languid and heavily as though she had kept virgils.

The Angel was touched and grieved, at this unlooked for position in the best beloved child, and he began casting about in his mind for the cause. "Ah!" said he, at length, clearing his perplexed brow, "I have it now—my poor Lily loves her neighbor

the Tulip, and she is suffering concealment, like a worm, to feed upon her (not damask, gentle reader, but) delicate cheek. The message I bring will gladden her young heart."

So, gently touching her with the tip of his pretty silver wand, he woke her and whispered in her ear the Tulip's pompous declaration of love.

Never a look or word returned the Lily; but she grew paler than ever, and bowed her slender head lower over the stream that reflected her pure image.

"Why answerest thou not?" asked the Angel; "the Tulip is a lively, sweet spoken gentleman—he will love thee better than all the flowers—he will be fond and true; he will cherish thee ever—and shield thy form from the stormy tide, the wind & cloudy weather. Speak, silent one; dost thou prefer his suit?"

Moved by a strong and sudden impulse, the timid Lily modestly, but faintly replied—

"Gracious guardian, the gay and stately Tulip would soon weary of a companion like myself; and though he now honors the poor Lily with fine compliments and flattering professions, it would not be long before he would forsake her for a more beautiful love. It is not well to trust to a fickle, fleeting disposition.—I have seen the red rose and the brilliant poppy, the humble violet and the lowly mignonette alike made 'glad by the Tulip's changeful smile. And would he be true to the pallid flower that bends o'er the tranquil stream? Oh! no! the lonely hour and the desolate heart would be the deserted Lily's portion. Dear, indulgent guardian—I pray thee let me remain as I am."

A change came over the spirit of the Angel's dream—"Dost thou love another?" he inquired; "tell me the whole truth, fair Lily; where dost thou abide?"

"If thou wilt come again at twilight," faltered the Lily, "I will show thee this home."

At last for the Lily! She had gazed on the glorious star that rose each twilight over the still water; till a subtle pleasure, unknown before, entered her inmost soul, and pervaded her whole being—till she dreamed of an existence, spiritual and lovely as its own, far removed from this dull earth and its common cares.—The face of nature was no longer fair to her, as in days of old; the gushing music of the streamlet had no more a charm for her ear; and the fragrance that breathed from leaf and flower, after the warm rain, wafted no perfume to her. It was the bright beauty of that star, which alone constituted her world, and she gazed until she dreamed and believed that he would indeed stoop from his "high estate;" to look lovingly on her.

The sun had set, 'neath a diadem of burning gold—the sky was now one deep flush of purple, with here and there a velvet tint of cloud reposing in delicate beauty. One single star, large, lustrous and serene, like a gem

circumstances require. The Democratic nomination is not to be bargained for at the cost of party integrity, and given to the political chieftain (of any principle or no principle) who promises to bring the most vassals to his support. The Whigs reason from their own experience when they anticipate disunion in our councils—whereas the cases do not admit of a parallel.

New Haven (Ct) Columbian Reg.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1842.

We present our readers to-day with cheering news of the elections in Ohio, Maryland, Delaware and Georgia. Even in Ohio where the first symptoms of a desire to revive the humbugery of 1840, were manifested, "that same old con" is dead. Vermont is said to be the only State in the Union, where the democratic party have not been victorious in the elections which have taken place since 1840. If any other evidence was needed, to render the prospects of Mr. Clay perfectly hopeless, save the indications of the recent elections, it would seem to be furnished by the disaffection toward him of some of the leading men of the federal party. Mr. Webster has set up for himself. Gen. Scott has recently written a letter in which he declares he will know no man as the whig candidate, unless nominated by a National Convention, and plainly intimates that he desires the nomination himself; and Mr. Rives, it is confidently asserted, will not support Mr. Clay for the Presidency.

The news from Texas is rather adverse; some fighting it will be seen has taken place and from 20 to 30,000 Mexicans are on their way to Texas. We are now more than half inclined to believe that the first warlike demonstrations on the part of Santa Anna, were made to draw out volunteers from the U. S. to Texas, there to be disappointed and remain inactive until they should return home in disgust, knowing that afterwards volunteers would not be so prompt to turn out.

It appears by the following paragraph from the Selma Free Press, a whig paper, and many other remarks of a similar character which we have noticed, that Mr. Webster is likely to draw down upon his own head the vengeance of the Clay whigs, on account of the independent stand taken in his late speech at Boston. So long as Mr. Webster was the willing instrument in carrying out the plans of the whig leaders, and promoting the elevation of the most available candidates, he was the "God-like Daniel," but when he manifested the least principle or feeling of independence and he is suddenly transformed into a very bad man.

"Mr. Webster has at length defined his position in a long speech to the citizens of Boston. He comes out strongly for Tyler and abuses the Whigs, and intimates that he has no notion of leaving the State Department—not he. He thinks that Congress should have passed the Exchequer Bill, presented by Mr. Ewing, and that if they would but stoop and fawn and cringe to Mr. Tyler and humor his whim, he might be a little more complacent to them and so far overlook conscientious scruples as to condescend to pass some important measure with suitable alterations. We wonder if Mr. Webster is so far denuded as to suppose that the Whig party of this country would make advances to such a man as John Tyler. The speech is thoroughly Tyler."

Apalachicola was visited with the severest gale on the 4th inst. ever experienced since its settlement. A number of houses were unroofed and some blown down; also a number of steamboats and vessels lying at the wharves were damaged and some totally wrecked.

We have seen several notices of a second blooming of fruit trees in various parts of the country this year, and one of a third. As another instance of rather singular character we have to state, that Mr. Moreland, a farmer in this vicinity handed us the other day, a handful, of what we, for the want of a better name shall call dwarf peaches, about the size of common marbles. He states that a part of the fruit on the tree attained its usual size, and the remainder, ceased to grow when of the size mentioned above, and remained on the tree until a few days since, without any apparent change. The small peaches appeared to be in every way perfectly formed, and of fine flavor.

The New York Herald of the 7th inst. announces a very considerable improvement in Alabama funds during the previous week. The rates of exchange between that city and Mobile are quoted at 20 to 21 per cent, and drawers in some instances asked as low as 16. These favorable indications are partly attributed to speculation; but we suspect the real cause may be traced to the rigid policy of our banks, in refusing to discount and enforcing a gradual curtailment of old debts. The distant public seeing this determination on our part to prepare for early resumption of specie payments, are already extending that confidence in our institutions which they are justly entitled to.—Hunts. Den.

To the Honorable Judge of the County Court and County Commissioners, and the good people of this County. By the Grand Jury for the present (Fall) Term of the Circuit Court, it is respectfully presented as follows:

Believing it our duty as well as privilege to present to you for your consideration, all cases that we consider grievances within the limits of our country that may be known or believed to be such by us, we would respectfully call your attention to the manner in which the moneys of your county have been levied, collected and disbursed.

We believe it to be a great grievance to the good people of this county to have to pay, (as we understand to be the case) the County Treasurer ten per cent. on the whole amount of the moneys of this county. The Treasurer's commissions (as we understand) amount to some six hundred dollars per annum, for receiving and paying out the moneys of our county.

We believe the law allows the county Treasurer 5 per cent. for his services, instead of 10 per cent. which we believe to be full pay, and even more than should be given for said services—these hard times, when our county is so much in debt.

We would also present to you for your consideration the propriety of doing away the office of County Treasurer and providing some other means less expensive for the disbursement of the same.

We further respectfully present to your consideration the manner of disbursing the poor funds. In 1841 and 1842, the Hon. Judge and County Commissioners thought proper to levy a tax especially for the payment of poor claims and for other purposes, and at the same time said that this fund should be appropriated to the payment of claims created in said years, thereby wrongfully, as we think, keeping the holders of the old claims out of their just dues.

We hold it to be a wholesome and just maxim that old debts ought to be paid before new ones; we therefore ask your serious attention to this and the other subjects above mentioned.

Presented 22d Oct. 1842.

SAMUEL P. HUDSON,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.
JOHN BALE,
O. E. BURT,
A. RAY,
J. W. TATUM,
P. V. WESSEN,
P. BROTHERS,
J. N. YOUNG,
EDWARD KERR,
DAVID WARE,
WM. L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND DODSON,
THOMPSON HODGES,
JAMES A. MOORE.

To the Hon. PETER MARTIN, Presiding Judge—Benton Circuit Court—Fall term, 1842.

We the Grand Jury, having gone through the business brought before us at this term, cannot refrain from expressing our most hearty approbation and returning our warmest thanks, in view of the able manner in which your honor has discharged your duty as a judicial officer.

Thoroughly convinced as we are, that the morality, honesty and decent behaviour of our community, depends in a great degree upon the vigilance and promptitude of our judiciary, and of the importance of the strictly moral example of the Judges of our courts, and of men high in office; especially at this time, when an opposite course seems so generally and reprehensibly to prevail.—That instead of overruling vice by their own correct conduct, do, on the other hand afford it the fullest encouragement by their open immoral and intemperate habits—and feeling this conviction, particularly as it regards the criminal side of your honor's court, with which the duty assigned us has been connected, and feeling also fully satisfied, that while your honor's acknowledged firmness and ability in the administration of the criminal docket, your honor will to the fullest extent compatible with justice, extend mercy to the prisoner. We return your honor our heartiest good wishes for your welfare and for that of your family, and are glad to express the hope that our State may long have your virtues as a citizen, and your unflinching firmness and ability as a public officer.

We also return our thanks to our Solicitor, for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duty, and the exertions used in the prosecution of his office and for the courtesy extended towards us.

SAMUEL P. HUDSON,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.
JOHN BALE,
JAMES A. MOORE,
JOHN W. TATUM,
DAVID H. WARE,
ANDREW RAY,
THOMPSON HODGES,
PATTON BROTHERS,
P. V. WESSEN,
JOHN N. YOUNG,
EDMUND DODSON,
W. L. CHRISTIAN,
EDWARD KERR,
O. E. BURT.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY.

The money article of the N. York Herald has the following notice of the happy results of the partial return to the money of the Constitution in the different States.

"The specie principle is becoming paramount in all quarters, and exchanges, to the astonishment and chagrin of the advocates of a national paper institution, are becoming equalized and abundant. The coinage is becoming well supplied with the uniform constitutional currency, and the only sound medium of exchange, viz. commercial bills drawn against actual wealth, is accommodating its supply to the real wants of the business community. The South, under a sound and frugal state of things cannot buy from the North more than the

actual money value of their crops disposed of. An equal amount of bills must always of course, exist, drawn against those proceeds and can always be had at or near par. There will be no bills drawn against fictitious bank credits created to favor the kiting operations of speculators. Nor will there be an extortionate discount on depreciated paper to be paid in the shape of an absurd premium upon exchange. The actual business of the country will move smoothly and with precision on the solid basis of a specie currency. The farmers and producers will get a just reward for their labor; and he who wishes to possess the proceeds of their industry must yield an equivalent. In such a state of affairs the prosperity of the country will be based upon the broad foundation of its own resources; and whether the Bank of England makes or breaks, the course of this country will be onward. It is not a little astonishing that while the pretense of protection is to encourage home industry and to preserve entire commercial independence of this country; its advocates are they who are most clamorous for a national paper bank which is the only instrument by which the industry and wealth of every man in this country can be made to depend upon the great screw in Threadneedle street. What planter is there who does not know by sad experience that when the Bank of England makes the signal, his cotton falls and his property declines in value as if touched by the wand of a magician. Those who clamor for a national bank cry out for the destruction of home industry."

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The schooner Henry, Grimes, arrived here last evening from Labaco Bay, Texas. She brought no papers, but we learn from Captain Grimes that Gen Burleson, with 1100 troops, had pursued the Mexicans under Gen. Wall from San Antonio. The enemy were fortifying themselves at the river Medina, and Gen. Burleson intended to attack them at that place, as soon as he received reinforcements. The citizens of Matagorda and the surrounding country were turning out to join the army.

Between 20 and 30,000 Mexicans are now on their way to Texas.

Gen Wall had advanced from 20 miles of San Antonio east of the river Seville, where he met Capt Caldwell, with 160 Texans, an engagement took place, in which 100 Mexicans were killed and 100 more wounded. Capt. Caldwell succeeded in cutting his way through, after being surrounded several days, without the loss of a man. A company of 50 men, from Lagrange in attempting to reinforce Captain Caldwell's company, was cut off by the Mexicans, and 40 of them killed, 7 prisoners and three escaped. The Lagrange company kept the Mexicans at bay until they brought their artillery to bear.

Gen Wall retreated to the Medina 20 miles West of San Antonio. Gen Burleson was within 4 miles of Medina, with 1,000 men; but knowing that Gen Wall had barricaded himself, he was waiting for reinforcement before he attacked the Mexicans.

It is currently reported that Austin had been burned by the Mexicans.

Severe skirmishes had taken place. Full particulars in our Weekly.

WETUMPKA, Oct. 18, 1842.

COTTON.—This article is flowing into our market freely. Considerable sales have been effected during the past week. Prices, however, in consequence of the unfavorable news from Europe have declined a little since last quotation. We now quote the extremes 5 1-2 to 7 1-2 cts.—principal sale 6 1-2 to 7 cts.

Things are daily getting to look more and more like the glorious times of 1840. We saw a couple of Tennessee wagons, the other day, surrounded with gallant flags, inscribed with the name of "Henry Clay."

"By heavens! it was a goodly sight!" The electric feeling of the olden time was kindled within us. We almost felt as if about to see and hear the great whig ball again rolling and thundering through the streets.—Louisville Journal.

And we saw a sight the other day that reminded us of the present "glorious times," produced by the whigs of 1840. It was an old shacking cart, driven by a half-starved boy, whose dress had scarcely two whole threads in it—drawn by an old, spavined, poor, broken down horse, and loaded with empty hard cider barrels. "By heavens! it was a sorry sight," and looked but little like "two dollars a day and roast beef."—Kentucky Gazette.

THE TWO TRANSPARENCIES.

"TARIFF"—"HENRY CLAY."

It would be taking a very limited view of a Tariff levied for protection, to consider it merely in its pecuniary operations. It is not only a question of money, but of liberty. In a monarchy, it might be right (if such a form of government can itself be right) that taxes should be laid to administer to the personal luxury or state of an individual; or in an aristocracy, they should be laid for the support and elevation of a few. As the aristocracy of England, for instance, is a part of the system of that Government—the corn laws, however warring and deadly to the many, are congenial with the principle of the Government. But that principle is not liberty. It is not justice and equality; but, starting with the position that the people are to be ruled, it ends in the practice that the people are to be plundered. To administer a Republic on such principles, must destroy it. No matter what the form, the practical administration of a Government determines its real character, and must mould its destiny. If Republics were always administered on their real principles—legislation only for all equally—they would be immortal. But they have not proved to be immortal; on the contrary, they have ever been the most transitory of all Governments. Why? Because that deadly tendency, which makes a monarchy or fosters an aristocracy of the few, preventing the Government for their emolument

and elevation, has gradually put aside the general welfare of all in its administration. Struggles to keep the substance, as well as the form, of a free, equal Government, are made. But when the people see that, through the superior artifice and combination of the few, they struggle in vain, they turn for relief to a despotism. It is usual to trace the fate of all republics to the corruption of the people. It would be more rational to trace it to the corruptors—not the corrupted; to the base and unprincipled few, who, false to the trust reposed in them by the people, use their high station and superior endowments to deceive, betray, and, finally, mock the people. They originate all the schemes of partial legislation, to lift themselves above the multitude. They pervert government from its appropriate design, and convert it into an instrument of extortion. They, whilst declaiming against crowned heads, and the ribbons and baubles of nobility—existing and maintained entirely by the substance of the people—adroitly carry out the same policy for themselves, by wielding all the tax operations of the Government, to wring out of the people contributions for their emolument and elevation. The masses are, generally, in matters of government, honest and simple-hearted. They can gain nothing; on the contrary, they lose exactly in proportion as the few are elevated by the instrumentality of government; for it is at their expense. When government becomes partial in its administration, they may be assured it is not for their profit. When practically administered on the principles of a despotism, they may be satisfied that they will not wield the sceptre. If an aristocracy is to arise in the land, fattened on the spoils of protective tariffs and banks, they will hardly be the loadings. They are the victims of all misrule, and can never obtain anything by privileges and favoritism in Government. These are for the few only. All they can possibly reach by Government is equality—an exemption from legislation for the few, at their expense. The great use of Government to them is negative—preventive only. Whenever government is aggressive—whether touching persons or property—the few are in no danger; the many suffer. Hence, the less government, the lower the taxes; the fewer their agents, the better for the people. The principle of a protective tariff—that the people are to be taxed with a single eye to the benefit of the manufacturer—is fatal to our whole system of Government, and, if persisted in, must accomplish its overthrow.—Globe.

THE DOWNFALL OF WHIGGERY.—It is said when a man is going down hill, every body is ready to give him a kick. Such is the case with coin skin whiggery at the present time. Mr. Webster fetched 'em one the other day; and on Friday last, at Newburyport, Caleb Cushing gave it another and a harder kick. Webster says, they take it so hard, he is sorry he did not hit 'em harder, and means to give them a settler next time.—Phebeian.

BREACH OF PROMISE, not of marriage, but of roast beef and two dollars a day. A Whig called on a legal friend of ours the other day to know whether he could recover in a suit against the "Whig Central State Committee of Maryland," for "breach of promise."

The Locofoco attorney asked him "breach of promise what, marriage?" "No," said the Whig, "breach of promise of two dollars a day and roast beef. That's what they promised, and I haven't had two dollars since Old Tip was elected; and roast beef is a thing I'd rather see than hear tell of."

The attorney told him that he could do nothing for him, but recommended him to write to Mr. Clay, who, he told him, was a great hand at making a "compromise," and perhaps he could make a compromise with the Whig committee for him, and, by giving up the "two dollars a day," get him the "roast beef." "Egad," said the whig, "I'd jump at that; but they'd violate this little compromise with me, before I could get a taste of the roast beef." The attorney, seeing the Clay party had violated the big "compromise," could but admit the probability of what the whig work-ey said. "Well," said he, "I see these same chaps are out again, calling on all true whigs to come to the rescue, and support Henry Clay, and making great promises of what they'll do for us, if we'll elect him President; but they don't fool this child a second time."

Baltimore Republican.

Whose Wages have Risen?—The late tariff law, the whigs say, is operating finely. They tell us that Abbott Lawrence pockets a hundred thousand dollars by it; and that all over the country it is making the rich richer, without an effort, save that of making up the prices of their merchandise. Have they raised any man's wages?—Worcester Palladium.

SENSIBLE.—At a late whig meeting in Maryland, some of the "high minded and honorable" leaders of the party brought in and placed upon a high seat a living racoon with this euphonious label upon its nose: "that same old con." On motion, it was removed as a nuisance.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.

STREAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—We copy the following endorsement on a letter received by a gentleman in this city yesterday morning, from a correspondent at Smithland:

"The Steam Boat Eliza, of St. Louis, sunk yesterday five miles above the mouth of the Ohio in the Mississippi river; forty or fifty passengers drowned, boat and cargo an entire loss; no insurance on either."

Oct. 14. S. M. B.

BAGGING MADE OF COTTON: we have taken several articles from South Carolina and Georgia papers, showing that Bagging made of Cotton there, is being used and generally approved. We wish sincerely that some of our leading planters would

take the subject in hand, and give the experiment a fair trial. We do think that every planter could, if he would, make his own Cotton Bagging, as profitably to himself as he can make his own negro clothing; and we have noticed for years, that our most successful planters always make every thing they can at home. This is the true policy, and were it followed generally, we should never be troubled with a high rate of exchange against us.

If planters would give Cotton Bagging the preference over hemp, in a short time they would create an additional demand, annually, for 50,000 bales of Cotton to make into Bagging. If they can't make it at home, let factories be established for that purpose. It must be the cheapest Bagging they can use. It can be made out of the most trashy cotton in the crop, which, if fair cotton sold at 10 cents, would not bring over five, and then after being packed up, would generally when the cotton packed in it was sold, bring from 8 to 10 cents per pound.—Perry Eagle.

OHIO ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Nashville Union. CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I sit down with supreme delight to inform you that our election is over. We have foiled the pipe-layers by a majority of one thousand votes.

We had a regular invasion from Kentucky, with the great brag player, from Ashland at their head. They gave out that they had from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand in attendance at the Coon Barbecue at Dayton—we have defeated them with a Waterloo encounter, more signal than we hoped in our most sanguine moments.

The prospects of Ohio (now emphatically the Keystone State) are not for Mr. Clay. Our election and Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall have laid him on the shelf if not upon his back forever.

Yours in truth, &c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—9 A. M.

Dear Sir:—

We have glorious news from the interior this morning. From 25 counties—more than half of them strong whig counties—already heard from, we have A CLEAR GAIN OF OVER EIGHT THOUSAND; and we entertain no doubt of Shannon's election. In these counties we have a gain of seven members of the Legislature; therefore there is good reason to expect that two-thirds of each house will be democratic.

I intend to give you daily information, until the result shall be clear and undisputed.

Yours &c.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

Why is it that Ohio comes wheeling into the democratic line, after having given such an overwhelming majority against us less than two years ago? Why is it? Is there not some mystery about it? Why "all this commotion, motion, motion?"

Go, ye whig leaders, and ask the People of Ohio and they will ask you for "two dollars a day and roast beef." They will tell you that "virgin bellers" are so gone in their market.—They will point back to the guidelines of 1841, and hold up to your gaze the motto, "proscription shall itself be proscribed." They will tell you they have been deceived by Whig leaders and will follow them no longer. They will tell you as you told them in 1840, "we cannot be worsted by a change.—Cin. Times.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Oct. 12.

THE FINAL RESULT.—The returns have reached us from all the counties in the State. These, which have not been already given will be found below; we add a few others which go to correct previous errors. The General Assembly, it will be recollected, will this year comprise 21 Senators and 82 Delegates. Of these the whigs have 13 Senators and 35 Delegates, and the Locofocos 8 Senators and 46 Delegates—making a locofoco majority of six on joint ballot of the two Houses, and leaving a tie for one delegate in St. Mary's. This, of course, loses us a whig United States Senator in the next Congress.

RECAPITULATION—STATE SENATE.

The Senate consists of 21 members, 14 of whom hold over, and 7 were elected on Wednesday. Of the Senators holding over 9 are whigs and 5 locofocos. Of the seven Senators whose terms have expired, 6 are whigs and 1 locofoco.

Whig.	L. F.
Senators holding over 9	5
Montgomery,	1
Prince George's,	0 whig loss
Anne Arundel,	0 whig loss
Calvert,	0 whig loss
Caroline,	1 whig gain
Charles,	1
Somerset,	1
—	13
—	8

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

1842	1841
W. L. F.	W. L. F.
Counties.	
Baltimore city,	5
Baltimore Co.	5
Cecil,	2
Frederick,	2
Harford,	3
Montgomery,	2
Anne Arundel,	5
Carroll,	4
Washington,	5
Prince George's & Kent,	3
Queen Ann	2
Charles,	3
Caroline,	1
Calvert,	1
Talbot,	3
Alleghany,	1
St. Mary's,	1
Dorchester,	4

Somerset,	2	2	4
Worcester,	2	1	3
—	35	46	35
—	—	—	44

*A tie between the lowest whig and highest locofoco.

AND LITTLE DELAWARE TOO!

DELAWARE ELECTION.—By a slip from the office of the Delaware Gazette, at Wilmington, we learn that every county has elected Democratic Inspectors. In New Castle County, there is exhibited a Democratic gain of 200 votes. Seven out of eleven Inspectors elected by a majority of 27. In Kent county, 4, out of the 5 Inspectors are elected by an aggregate majority of one? Last year, all Whigs were elected, and the county was carried by a popular vote of near 400 Whig majority. In Sussex, 8 out of the 10 Inspectors are Democrats, and elected by an aggregate majority of 231. This is said to be the first time that the whigs ever lost all the counties in the State—last year, they carried all by a large majority.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election returns from Georgia present the same feature as those from every State election (Vermont excepted) this summer. The Whigs are routed, horse, foot, and dragons. The Democrats will have a handsome majority in the Legislature, and their Congressional ticket will be elected by a majority larger than that of Gov. McDonald last year. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by the Whig papers in that State, to represent the Tariff as not merely for revenue, the people could not be beguiled. Mr. Clay's name was run up to the mast head, but it would not go down with the people. All the promises of reform, retrenchment, and economy, made in 1840, and which succeeded so admirably then, have by their non-fulfillment, rebounded upon the Whig party and crushed it to the earth. Again we say, after all, "honesty is the best policy." Georgia has been deceived once, she is determined not to be deceived twice. Well done Georgia. Mont. Adr.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns from Maryland are now complete, and show a Democratic majority of seven on joint ballot. We do not recollect when the Democrats had a majority in the Maryland Legislature before. Some 12 or fifteen years ago, Gen. Samuel Smith, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate of the U. S.; and we suppose the Democrats must have had a majority then.—Globe.

PENNSYLVANIA.

All the returns which we have received, or may receive before our paper goes to press, will be found below. It will be seen by the returns for Mayor, Select Council, and Common Council, in the city of Philadelphia, that the Democrats are gaining on the Whigs even in that city. They will beat as soon as the Whigs spend all the Girard fund, which they have been using for electioneering purposes for the last seven or eight years.

The Democrats have increased their vote 576, and the whigs have decreased theirs, 1,771 in Philadelphia, since the last presidential election, being a Democratic gain of 2,347.

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

FOR MAYOR.	Scott, [W.]	Vaux, [D.]
Wards.		
North Mulberry	492	636
South Mulberry	420	366
Upper Delaware	328	406
Lower Delaware	335	317
North	650	471
High	309	184
Chestnut	239	169
Middle	420	207
South	403	290
Walnut	243	120
Dock	317	250
Locust	526	487
New Market	339	371
Cedar	708	548
Pine	336	236
Total	6145	5137

Scott's majority 1008

For Select Council, the average vote was 5,857, Democrat 5,336, average whig majority 521.

For Common Council, the average vote was, whig 5,894, Democrat 5,350, average whig majority 544.

We have not received the vote in the city for members of the State Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

We give the vote for State Senator. The whigs ran an Independent Democrat.

McClully, [D.]	Flannagan, [D.]	[Ind. Dem.]
Northern Liberties	2099	1751
Blockley & Kingessing	48 maj.	
Southwark	1873	975
Kensington	1201	892
Unincorporated N. Lib.	180	101
Passyunk	118	42
Roxborough	296	135
Oxford	216	246
Lower Dublin	168	89
Byberry & Moreland	73	60
Germanstown	144	271

DELAWARE COUNTY.

FOR SENATE.

Richardson (W) 1393. Bailey (D) 1171.

From the Baltimore Sun of this morning "By the York cars last night some returns were received; but so incomplete, as to render them of little importance. Lancaster county has given only about 700 whig majority; therefore rendering it certain that the district embracing York & Lancaster counties has elected Mr. Channey, the Democratic candidate for the Senate."

ERRORS.—Capt. Marryatt thus alludes to editors:—"what a life of toil, what an unmanly life must theirs be who thus cater through the hours of darkness for the information and amusement of those who have slept through the night, and rise to be instructed by the labor of their vigils. The

editors of dailies must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation of writing that article every day, whether inclined or not—in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter or summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining on one spot. It is something like walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them, for I know how a monthly periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing—the labor is not manifest—nor is it the labor—it is the continual attention it requires. Your life becomes as it were, the magazine. One is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of a constant weight upon the mind—a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits.

ELECTORAL VOTES.—By the new apportionment, the number of electors of President and Vice President, chosen by all the States, will be 275, of which 138 are necessary for a choice. We give the following comparative table of the number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled, both by the new and old ratio:

New ratio.	Old ratio.
1 New York	36
2 Pennsylvania	23
3 Ohio	21
4 Virginia	17
5 Tennessee	13
6 Kentucky	12
7 Massachusetts	12
8 Indiana	12
9 North Carolina	11
10 Georgia	10
11 South Carolina	9
12 Alabama	9
13 Maine	7
14 Illinois	9
15 Maryland	8
16 New Jersey	7
17 Missouri	7
18 Connecticut	6
19 New Hampshire	6
20 Vermont	6
21 Louisiana	6
22 Mississippi	6
23 Michigan	5
24 Rhode Island	4
25 Delaware	3
26 Arkansas	3
275	294

The number of electors by the Constitution, will be recollected, is equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus, by the new ratio, Senators 52; Representatives 223; total 275.

The old thirteen States (including Maine formerly belonging to Massachusetts) are entitled to 170 electoral votes; the new States 105.

Nineteen of the twenty-six States voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, giving him 231 electoral votes; the same States are now entitled to 215 electors. The seven States which gave Mr. Van Buren 60 votes in 1840; they are now entitled to the same number.

From the Globe.

MR. WEBSTER SETTLING UP FOR HIMSELF.

We must confess that, taking Mr. Webster's past career for a criterion, and the signals hung out by old Federal organs, as authorized, we have done him great injustice. Who could have doubted (remembering how often he had fallen back into Mr. Clay's wake, at the bidding of the bank and the commercial & manufacturing capitalists, so long holding him in dependence) but that he was again about to obey the orders promulgated in those journals—resign his office, abandon Mr. Tyler to his helplessness, and fall into the train of the Caesar in awe of whose overbearing soul and imperious mastery his genius has always stood rebuked.

Our modern Anthony, it seems, means no longer to succumb. He sets up for independent power; defies the decree of the Whig convention of Massachusetts, which ordered him to separate from Mr. Tyler, and take up the ensign of Mr. Clay, and refuses to follow in the rear of his lieutenant, Mr. Davis. Mr. Webster not only refuses to submit to this abasement of himself from his station here and humiliation in his own State, but resolutely disputes the authority of the Whig convention to divorce him and the Administration [of which he forms a party] from the Federal communion. He revolts at the attempt; and, according to the spirited report of the New York Herald thus repelled it:

"I am a Whig—always have been—always will be. [Tremendous cheers.] And if any body undertakes to turn me out of the pale of that communion, let him see what he'll get out first. [Roars of laughter and cheers.] I'm a Massachusetts Whig. [Applause.] I'm a Faneuil Hall Whig. [Tremendous cheers.] Having breathed the pure air for twenty-five years, and meaning to breathe it as long as God spares my life. [Here the cheering was tremendous.] Now, as a Massachusetts Whig, I am accustomed to submit to the decisions of Whig conventions, in regard to the purpose for which they are appointed. I know that great party good, and great public good, can only be so obtained. But it's quite another question—quite another question—whether a set of men, however respectable, acting upon the impulse of the moment can undertake to make declarations which are to bind me in matters which I have never agreed to submit to their arbitration. [Great cheering.] A full and final separation is declared between all the Whigs of Massachusetts and the President of the U. S. [Laughter.] Well, this is a text that requires a commentary."

Here, then, for the first time, Mr. Webster displays the courage of a man. He throws down the gauntlet to Mr. Clay's confederated partisans in Faneuil Hall. [Mr. Abbot Lawrence, the President of the Clay-nominating convention, being in his eye.] and confronts them with the

challenge to try whether he or they are masters in Massachusetts. If they venture the effort to cashier him as a leader of the Federal forces, and put John Davis in command and drum him out of Faneuil Hall, he lets them know that they are to have a hustle and "see who will get out first."

We must give Mr. Webster credit for this new daring. He shows much good sense in the determination he has adopted; for, in our opinion, his courage in this crisis of his life is the offspring of the wisest discretion. The Federal party (who at best, have not more than two or three thousand majority in the State) dare not take up his glove. Mr. Webster, with the influence of the Administration at his back, can easily array around him a third if not one half of the power of Federalism in the State; and, dragging them off to even a neutral ground, he can prostrate Mr. Clay's second, Governor Davis, at the very next election. Mr. Webster knows full well that the trembling dynasty of Federalism in Massachusetts—covered, as they are, with the odium of fresh crimes against popular rights, in furnishing arms to put down the majority in Rhode Island and in the atrocious wrong committed in the gerrymandering act of their late Legislature—dare not risk a struggle with him. In the following passage, Mr. Webster very ably, but significantly points to the influence which his position gives him—in addition to his personal and political connections—to sow division in the ranks of those who dare to cast him off and vanquish him. We quote again from the Herald.

"Well, then, there are now the various departments of the government in this Commonwealth under the authority of the United States—baths of office to be obeyed—laws to be administered—collectors, and other custom-house officers, post-masters, district attorneys—what is to become of them in this separation?—which side are they to fall? [Laughter and cheers.] Are they to resign? Or is it intended to give an invitation or provocation to turn them out? Is the gentleman who maintains the honor and credit of his country at the Court of London to return home, and yield his place to his predecessor, or some-body else? And even the humble individual who addresses you—what do these brother Whigs mean to do with him—where, where do they mean to place him? [Cheers and laughter.] Generally when a divorce takes place, the parties divide their children; I should be glad to know where I am to go. [Roars of laughter and loud cheers.]"

It is pretty broadly intimated here, that, in the divorce of the party from the Administration, (as they have assigned no befitting post to him, and others associated under him with the administration,) he (Mr. W.) would have a right to call for a division of the children—that is, the rank and file of the Federal party; and does any one doubt that, in such a partition of the family, the late Governor (Mr. Everett) and Mr. Webster would come in for a goodly portion against the present Governor (Mr. Davis) and Mr. Clay, who is set up to supplant Mr. Webster at home? The councils that controlled in the late Massachusetts convention will comprehend, and make their calculations on these lines; and will not create a word of hostility hereafter against the Webster and Tyler Administration. The final separation will be forgotten, and we shall see the Whigs of Massachusetts working very freely in the traces of John Tyler's Administration.

Without naming Mr. Clay, or coming to allude to him, it is clear that Mr. Webster's whole speech was leveled against his present pretensions. In this Mr. Webster, although still wanting the open directness of a fearless and frank antagonist, shows a better spirit than in the wary, hidden treachery by which he undermined him at Harrisburg, through his management of the Massachusetts delegation.

THE ABDUCTION HOAX.

The recent letter of Mr. Pleasants, signed by his own name, declaring that each and every statement in a former letter also signed by his own name, was fabricated and false, meets with all the contempt it merits. The Petersburg Statesman publishes it with the following comment:

"Yesterday's *Whig* contained the following letter from Mr. Pleasants, avowing the plot to be a mere hoax. If so, it is one of these practical jokes by which we rather think very little credit will be won by its authors. It appears from this letter, that the editor of the *Whig* had no intimation that the 'Plot' was a hoax, and it is well known that after a first trying to laugh it over, he at length grew serious, and expressly and fully justified the 'Plot.' If so, whatever may be thought by the community of Mr. Pleasants for trifling with them in such a way, it is evident the hoax plot has involved the *Whig* in the awkward predicament of having justified the pretended outrage. Let the readers hereafter be cautious how they believe any thing in the *Whig*, for even the writer's name subscribed, it seems, is no security against deception."

But after the cool avowal of the writer that he knows no wrong in fabricating a string of statements, as matters of fact within his own knowledge, and publishing them over his own signature, which of the two letters are we to believe? The author has convicted himself—has acknowledged that he is capable of stating as facts, what he knew were not facts, and his word being confessedly good for nothing, it may be worth while to enquire whether he had not stronger motives for falsely denying the 'plot,' than he could have had originally for fabricating it? He signed his name to it he says, to give it greater plausibility—he need not take that trouble hereafter; indeed if he ever wishes credit given to any of his statements, he would do well not to let the public know the source from which they come.—*Mercury.*

A two days meeting will be held in the Methodist Church at Alexandria, commencing on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in October last.

A meeting of the friends of Missions will be held at Mount Zion Church, near Alexandria, on Friday before the 3d Sunday in November next, for the purpose of forming a Domestic Missionary Society.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, Oct. 20, 1842.

THIS day came William B. Towas, and deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court, a certified copy of the last Will and Testament of Drewry Towns deceased, regularly certified from the Orphans' Court of Elbert County in the State of Georgia, and asked that the same be recorded. Whereupon, it is ordered that the same be recorded as the last Will and Testament of Drewry Towns. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patsy Towns, sole Executrix under said will is now dead, and the said William B. Towns having applied to the Court for Letters of Administration with the will annexed, upon the Estate of the said Drewry Towns, deceased. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested therein to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on Friday the fourth day of November next, to show cause, if any they can, why Letters of Administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Drewry Towns, dec'd, should not be granted to William B. Towns.

True Copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Oct. 26, 1842.

Cherokee Sheriff Sale.
ON the first Monday in December next I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Jefferson, the following property to-wit: the south west quarter of section eleven, township nine, range ten east, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Hugh M. Elder, to satisfy two executions on bonds from the Circuit Court of Cherokee County, in favor of George M. Hanson. Due attendance will be given by me.
BENJ. D. COOK, Sheriff C. C.
Oct. 26, 1842.—53 60.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to an order of the Honorable Judge of the County Court of DeKalb County, I shall at the late residence of Robert G. Rea, deceased, ON THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, sell all the property of said deceased (willed to be sold), consisting of the

EVERETT V. BARRETT.
Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Crops & Plantation Utensils.
I have much credit will be allowed on all sums over Ten Dollars on giving note and approved freehold security—under Ten Dollars will be for Cash.
THOMAS M. BARKER, Ex'r.
Oct. 26, 1842.—3.

Notice.
I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that I have this day constituted my son Wm. D. Reynolds, a free agent, to act and trade for him in every respect.
ANSON REYNOLDS.
Oct. 26, 1842.—4.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having business with the undersigned are hereby notified that John A. Finley and Wm. McIlwain are authorized agents to transact any business they may have with me.
O. E. BURT.
Oct. 26, 1842.—3.

State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, Oct. 17, 1842.

THIS day came into court Philip Watkins, Administrator of the Estate of Willis Watkins deceased, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the first Monday in December next be set apart for the final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper printed in this State, four weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in said Estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, on the 1st Monday in December next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why final settlement of said estate should not then be made.

Copy Test.
JOSHUA H. HOOPER, C'k.
Oct. 26, 1842.—4.—55

SALE OF TOWN LOTS,
AT LEBANON,
DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to superintend the sale of the Lots at Lebanon, will offer at Public Sale at said place on the first Monday of November next—the sale to continue at the discretion of the Commissioners, a number of finely situated lots, both for business and family situations. They will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms of sale made known on the day.

This place is the ascertained centre of the said County, and has been elected by a large majority of the citizens of said county as their County Seat. It is situated in a beautiful part of Big White Valley, along which the main Road will lie from E. Tennessee & Virginia to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

The fertility of the soil, the healthy mountain atmosphere, and pure water of White Valley are so extensive known, that it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more upon that subject.—In addition to which it is the location of the Land Office for the disposition of the Cherokee Country. Persons wishing to make an investment here are invited to attend. A plan of said town will be ready for inspection on the day of sale.
Oct. 10th, 1842.
Wm. O. WINSTON,
S. B. WATTS,
JAMES HOGG,
S. HAYS,
Wm. P. SCOTT, Commissioners.

LAW NOTICE.
JOHN MCCOY,
OFFERS his services as Counsellor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit, Office in Lebanon, DeKalb Co. Ala.

LAW NOTICE.
Samuel P. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE. They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State. They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will release the services of both. Office of Rice at Jacksonville, Ala. Office of Clark at Talladega, Ala. June 29, 1842.—4.

LAW NOTICE.
THOMAS A. WALKER,
THOMAS GRAY GARRETT.

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of the law. They will attend punctually to all business confided to them. One or both can be found at their office in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, at all times unless absent on professional business.

DIVISION ORDERS.
Head Quarters, 5th Div. A. M.
Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842.

THE Major General commanding the 5th Division, Alabama Militia, announces to his command the following Staff appointments, viz: A. S. HULL, of Chambers, Adjutant General; ALLEN MOORE, of Benton, Inspector General; each with the rank of Colonel; J. MURPHY of Randolph, Qr. M. Gen. Wm. J. MACLEIN, of Talladega, and W. B. MARTIN of Benton, Aids-de-Camp; each with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

WILLIAM G. McCONNELL,
Major Gen. Com. 5th Division A. M.

BANKRUPTCY.
R. G. EARLE.

HAS been appointed by the Hon. Wm. Crawford, Judge of the U. S. Court, Northern Dist. Ala. Commissioner for Benton County, under an act of Congress entitled "an act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy through out the U. States." Those wishing to take advantage of the said act, are informed, that he has received correct and proper forms, and in addition to his business as commissioner, he offers his services as Attorney or Solicitor.
June 22, 1842.

Wetumpka Prices Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Cotton, lb.	7 a 9
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	30 a 30
Ky, lb.	30 a 37
Bale rope, northern, lb.	7 a 11
Ky, lb.	14 a 15
Bacon, Ham, sides, lb.	7 a 10
shoulders, lb.	6 a 8
Butter, Goshen, country, lb.	23 a 31
Coffee, Rio, lb.	12 a 16
green Havana, lb.	12 a 16
Java, lb.	15 a 19
Cheese, lb.	12 a 15
Iron, sheet, lb.	8 a 10
Plough, moulds, lb.	10 12 1/2
Steel, German, lb.	18 a 20
American blist, lb.	14 a
English, lb.	18 a 20
cast, lb.	5 a 5 1/2
Nails, east, lb.	8 a 10
wrought, lb.	20 a
Rice, lb.	5 a 6
Sugar, loaf, lb.	18 a 22
hump, lb.	9 a 18
N. O., lb.	9 a 11
Porto Rico, lb.	10 a 12
Spirits, brandy, cog, gal.	\$2 50 a 3 00
rum, N. E., lb.	50 a 62
Lafayette, lb.	55 a 40
St. Croix, lb.	63 a 75
Jamaica, lb.	1 00 a 2 50
Gin, Holland, lb.	1 75 a 2 00
American, lb.	50 a 75
whiskey, reg. com., lb.	50 a 55
brandy, peach, lb.	75 a 1 00
Wines, Madeira, lb.	65 a 75
Teniffie, lb.	2 00 a 2 50
Sherry, lb.	75 a 1 56
sweet Malaga, lb.	2 50 a 3 50
Port, lb.	45 a 75
Lisbon, doz.	2 00 a 3 00
Claret, doz.	2 00 a 3 50
Champagne, doz.	5 90 a 12 00
Muscet, doz.	3 00 a 6 00
Cordials assorted, doz.	4 50 a 6 00
champagne cider, doz.	4 50 a 6 00
Porter, London, doz.	4 00 a 6 00
American, doz.	3 00 a 3 50
Soap, yellow, lb.	8 a 10
white, lb.	12 a 14
Glass 8 x 10, doz.	3 00 a 00
10 x 12, doz.	4 00 a 00
Oils, lamp, gal.	2 a 00
train, gal.	87 a 1 00
linseed, gal.	1 35 a 2 00
White lead No 1, keg.	2 50
No. 2, keg.	2 40
Patty, lb.	10 a 12 1/2
Chewing tobacco, lb.	12 1/2 a 100
Spice, lb.	14 a 18
Pepper, lb.	14 a 18
Saltetre, lb.	16 a 25
Alum, lb.	8 a 10
Borax crude, lb.	25
refined, lb.	45 a 50
Indigo N. C., lb.	75
Spanish, lb.	2 25 a 2 50
Ginger, ground, lb.	14
rate, lb.	14 a 16
Salts, Epsom, lb.	10 a 12
Glaub, lb.	4 a 6
Saleratus, lb.	12 a 14
Pearl Ash, lb.	12 a 14
Chocolate, lb.	12 1/2
Beeswax, lb.	18 a 25
Tallow, lb.	7 a 8
Castings, lb.	6 a 8
Powder, keg.	7 00 a 9 00
Shot, lb.	2 75 a 3 00
Legd, bar, lb.	10 a 12 1/2
pig, lb.	5 a 6 1/2
Spirits turpentine, gal.	1 25 a 1 50
Northern hay, cwt.	none
Fodder, cwt.	1 00 a 1 22
Meal, bush.	50 a 65
Salt, sack.	3 00 a 3 25

For Sale.
A first rate harness horse and Buggy. Any person wishing to purchase, is assured that both can be bought for less than one would have brought 12 months since. Enquire at this Office.
Aug. 17, 1842.

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega.
June 22, 1842.—19.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.
Wm. C. KELLY,
Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—19.

For Sale.
A FIRST rate two horse Barouché, nearly new, which was made to order, of the most neat and durable workmanship. A bargain will be given and ample time to the purchaser to make payment. Any person wishing to see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.
March 2, 1842.

Bagging & Rope.
THE undersigned have for sale a supply of the above articles of a truly superior quality. For terms apply at their store.
WOODWARD & PORTER.
Oct. 5, 1842.—31.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphan's Court, Sept. 23d, 1842.

EDWARD C. WOODWARD, Adm'r. of the Will annexed of the estate of Zelverton C. Woodward, surviving partner of the firm of White and Woodward, dec'd, having this day filed his petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said firm, to pay the debts, setting forth and describing the said Land as follows (viz): Lots Nos. 16, 34, 43, and 18 in the Town of Huntsville, and the following tracts of Land, (viz): The S. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. 12, T. 11, R. 1, West. The south half of the N. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, east; and the west half of the S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, T. 11, R. 1, east, in the Huntsville Land District and in the County of Blount, and praying that the said Lands be ordered to be sold, to pay the debts of the late firm of White & Woodward.

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring James Woodward, V. A. Woodward, Alexander Woodward, J. S. Woodward, Sarah Burgin, late Sarah Woodward, and E. B. C. Shugart and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Woodward, heirs and legatees of the said Zelverton C. Woodward, dec'd, and all others interested to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of November next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
A true copy from the minutes,
ATTEST: M. M. HOUSTON, C'k.
Sept. 28, 1842.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Special Term, September 22d, 1842.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court to appoint an Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas J. Walker, dec'd. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring the next of kin and creditors of the said Thomas J. Walker, dec'd, to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of November next, to take upon them the administration of said estate, upon their failure so to do the administration will be committed to some other person under the appointment of the court.
Copy from the minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Sept. 28, 1842.—6t.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at the Abbechochee Gold Mines, on the 25th day of November next, Fourteen Likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of Matthew Marable, deceased, on a credit of Twelve Months, the purchaser giving bond with two approved securities.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD, Adm'r.
ANDRE N. BAIRD, Adm'r.
Oct. 8, 1842.—cow 4t.

The State of Alabama,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, September 5, 1842.

WHEREAS Hiram Wilcox, Administrator of the estate of John Smith, deceased, has heretofore reported said estate insolvent, and whereas the said administrator has not returned to this Court any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of the said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks that the Judge of Jefferson in said County on the first Friday in May next, (1843) to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.
Copy from the Minutes:
Test: JOHN S. WILSON, CLERK.
Sept. 21, 1842.—6t.—87 00.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacobs, dec'd, made his report of all the assets and liabilities of said estate that has come to his hands; and, it appearing from said report that the liabilities of said estate greatly exceed the assets, the said estate is declared insolvent.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, requiring all those interested in said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court at the Court House in the town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in April, 1843, to show cause if any they have, why the accounts and reports should not be audited and allowed, &c.
Copy Test—
A. W. MAJORS, C'k C. C.
Sept. 17, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

For Sale.
A first rate harness horse and Buggy. Any person wishing to purchase, is assured that both can be bought for less than one would have brought 12 months since. Enquire at this Office.
Aug. 17, 1842.

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega.
June 22, 1842.—19.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE Undersigned takes this method of informing the public generally, that he has taken charge of the above named Hotel, situated on the west side of the Public Square and lately occupied by John Ramey, Esq. The house is large and conveniently situated for boarders and transient passengers. Every necessary means will be used on his part, and no pains or expense spared for the comfort and convenience of those who may call upon him, and whose patronage he solicits.
Wm. C. KELLY,
Jacksonville, March 6, 1842.—19.

For Sale.
A FIRST rate two horse Barouché, nearly new, which was made to order, of the most neat and durable workmanship. A bargain will be given and ample time to the purchaser to make payment. Any person wishing to see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.
March 2, 1842.

Bagging & Rope.
THE undersigned have for sale a supply of the above articles of a truly superior quality. For terms apply at their store.
WOODWARD & PORTER.
Oct. 5, 1842.—31.

R. E. W. MCADAMS,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

MAKES this method of informing his friend, and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewellery. His shop is on the West side of Main Street nearly opposite the Printing Office. I am positively determined to have the CASH for all the work I do, before it is taken out of the shop. If this does not suit those that feel disposed to patronize me I hope they will take the work to some other shop, for on a neat calculation, I find I lose more than one fourth of the amount of work taken on on a credit amounting each year to a sum sufficient to purchase all the necessary tools and materials for keeping up my shop.

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between Jefferson Falkner, Joseph Benton and Francis M. Perryman, in the practice of the law, is this day dissolved. Jefferson Falkner and the undersigned will continue their joint services in all business heretofore confided to them, and each is authorized to make settlement for the firm.
Sep. 15, 1842. JOSEPH BENTON.

NOTICE.
Commissioner's Sale.
THE undersigned Commissioners having been appointed at a special term of the Orphan's Court of Benton Co. to sell the Real Estate of John F. Taylor, deceased, will proceed on Monday the 7th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville to offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, the following described Lot of Land, to-wit: the West half of the South East 1/4 of Section 6 Township 14 & Range 8, East in the Coosa Land District. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.
WM. H. ESTILL,
LAWSON H. LITEN,
AARON HAYNES,
Commissioners.
Oct. 5, 1842.—14s.

Administrators' Notice.
THE undersigned having been appointed, by the Orphan's Court of Benton County Administrators on the Estate of Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, on the 30th day of September, 1842, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.
NANCY WHITESIDE, Adm'r.
JOHN U. WHITESIDE, Adm'r.
Oct. 5, 1842.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted me by the Judge of the County Court of Benton County, Ala. on the estate of John Graham, dec'd. I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred—also those indebted to make payment.
JOHN R. GRA

FORBAY.

ECCELESIASTES IX, 6.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

BY DR. RAFFLES, OF LIVERPOOL.

In the morning sow thy seed,
Nor at eve withhold thy hand;
Who can tell which may succeed,
Or if both alike shall stand,
And a glorious harvest bear,
To reward the sower's care?

In the morning sow thy seed—

In the morning of thy youth;
Prompt to every generous deed,
Scatter wide the seeds of truth,
He whose sun may set at noon,
Never can begin too soon.

Nor withhold thy willing hand—

In the event-tide of age;
Even to life's last lingering sand,
In thy closing pilgrimage,
Seed may yet be sown by thee—
Sown for immortality!

"By all waters" he is sown—

Everywhere enrich the ground,
Till the soil with thorns o'ergrown,
Shall with fruits and flowers abound;
Redolent with sweet perfume,
Deck'd in Eden's loveliest bloom!

Sow it in the youthful mind—

Can you find a better field?
Be it in faith consign'd,
Harvest, doubtless, it shall yield,
Fruits of early piety,
All that God delights to see.

Sow it on the waters wide—

Where the seaman ploughs the deep,
Then with every flowing tide
You the blessed fruit shall reap,
And the thoughtless sailor prove
Trophy to the cause you love.

Sow it 'mid the crowded street—

Lanes and alleys dark and foul,
Where the teeming masses meet,
Each with an immortal soul,
Stunk in deepest moral gloom,
Reckless of the coming doom.

Sow it 'mid the haunts of vice—

Scenes of infamy and crime;
Suddenly may paradise
Burst, as in the northern clime,
Spring, with all its verdant race,
Starts from winter's cold embrace.

Sow it with unsparing hand—

'Tis the kingdom's precious seed;
'Tis the Master's great command,
And his grace shall crown the deed,
He hath said the precious grain
Never shall be sown in vain.

Long, indeed, beneath the cloud

It may lie forgot, unseen—
Noxious weeds may clothe the soil,
Changing seasons intervene,
Summer's heat and winter's frost—
Yet that seed shall ne'er be lost.

But at length it shall appear—

Rising up o'er all the plain—
'First the blade and then the ear,
Then the ripe, the golden grain;
Joyous reapers, gladly come,
Angels shout the harvest home.

An Experiment.—I once knew a boy who

was employed by his father to remove all the loose, small stones which, from the peculiar situation of the ground, had accumulated in the road before the house. He was to take them up and throw them over into the pasture across the way. He soon got tired of picking them up one by one and sat down on the bank to try to devise some better means of accomplishing his work; he at length conceived and adopted the following plan: He set in the pasture a narrow board for a target or, as boys would call it, a mark; and then collecting all the boys in the neighborhood he proposed to them an amusement which boys are always ready for—firing at a mark. I need not say that the stores of ammunition were soon exhausted, the boys working for their leader when they supposed they were only finding amusement for themselves. Here now is experimenting on the mind; the production of useful effort with rapidity and ease; the conversion by means of a little knowledge of human nature, of what would otherwise have been dull and fatiguing labor, into mere animating sport; giving pleasure to twenty instead of tedious labor to one.—*Abbott's Teacher.*

PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The weight of the atmosphere is near 15 lbs. over every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed on it with the weight of above two hundred pounds, near fifteen pounds on every square inch of the hand! Now, by a late most curious discovery, Sir Everard Home the distinguished anatomist, it is found that this is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk up perpendicular surfaces, however smooth as the sides of walls and panes of glass in windows; and to walk as easily along the ceiling of a room with their bodies downward and their feet overhead. Their feet, when examined by a microscope, are found to have flat skins or flaps like the web-footed animals, as ducks or geese; and they have by means of strong folds the power of drawing the flap close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and thus squeezing out the air completely, so as to make a vacuum between the foot and glass or wall.—The consequence of this is that the air presses the foot on the wall with a very considerable force compared to the weight of the fly; for if its feet are to its body in the same proportion as ours are to our bodies, since we could support by a single hand on the ceiling of the room (provided it made a vacuum) more than our whole weight, nearly a weight of over 200 pounds, the fly can easily move on four

feet, in the same manner by help of the vacuum made under its feet. It has likewise been found that some larger sea animals are, by the same construction, enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice hills among which they live. Some kind of lizards have the same power of climbing and of creeping with their bodies downwards along the ceiling of the room, and the means by which they are enabled to do so are the same. And in the large feet of those animals the contrivance is easily observed, of the toes and muscles, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down, and the air excluded in the act of walking or climbing, but it is the very same, only upon a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or a butterfly's foot, and both operations; the climbing of the seahorse on the ice, and the creeping of a fly on the window or ceiling, are performed exactly by the same power, the weight of the atmosphere, which causes the quicksilver to stand in the weather glass the wind to whistle through a keyhole, and the piston to descend in an old steam engine.

To the lovers of fine Horses.

BLACK PRINCE.

The services of this distinguished Stallion for the fall season, is now offered to the gentlemanly community of Benton and the adjoining counties, in all probability for the last time, without further arrangements can be made, through which to make him a source of great profit here to his owners. He will occupy his former stable near the race track, and will receive visitors at the reduced and very low price of \$25 each, or a good note on demand, with indulgence if required. Subjects which failed in the Spring will be permitted the fall season gratis. The season will commence the 15th of August and expire the last of October next. Black Prince is in fine order and robust health, and perfectly at himself in every respect. His blood and performances, every informed man knows, are rich, rare and most excellent. Those who are not informed upon the subject, if they will call upon us, we will show the pure and genuine books and not forged certificates.

Black Prince wants no puffing—he needs none; neither does he require a set of men to "lie" for him, in order to injure his competitors, and bring him into notice under false colours, and misrepresentation.

The Turf Register and Spirit of the Times proclaim his merits in bold relief; evidently the very best source from which encomiums can emanate. \$6000 has recently been paid for *Troilus* alias *Regent*, a brother of Black Prince, 3 years old. Is there another horse in this region that has a 3 year old brother or sister, that would command \$6000? "Not exactly in these digins." Now is your time gentleman, to improve your stock if you wish to do so on good living terms. Should he ever stand here again, we assure you positively; he will never again stand at \$25. See bills for pedigree, performances, &c.

TOWNES & TROTTER.

August 1, 1842. 1st Oct.

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala., on the 30th day of September, which if not taken up by the 31st of December next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

Arnold Newell	Moore Dr John
Alexander Wilson	Moore Joseph
Acker Peter	McCartney Burney
Andrews Dand D	Murphy Jeremiah
Andrews Wm	McGehee Saul
Allen Hudson J	McCollum Ephraim
Brock Lawrence	James Hendricks
Borg James	Maghee Jesse
Brice Andrew	Mayfield Philip
Bryann Green	Mangham Thos R
Brown Wm	McGee Wm
Boekman Jesse	Nannely Dand
Booz John	Norman & Maynor
Bryan David	Nolia Rebecca
Bryant Saul C	Nolin Jacob
Brown A	Nolin Joseph
Burrows Russell	Petty Abram
Crow James	Parish Washington
Carpenter Benj H	Parnell Saml
Cunningham Saul B	Parish Isaac
Cashen John	For Jones
Cain Monroe	Pollock Joseph
Clawson Mrs Elizabeth	Ramsey John
Chandler W N	Rice Saul
Camp Thos Sen	Roberts Wm
Carroll Ann	Richardson Alfred
Camp Walton	Robinson Ann
Criswell John	Robertson John
Clauston John M	Roberts John
Dorelle Robt F	Ryan Dand F
Deft James D	Rusford John B
Englewood James	Roberson Wm
Fowler Thos D	Sammy George C
Griffin Elihu	Small Mathew
Glasecock Spencer	Stewart Edmund G
Good Noah	Smith Elizabeth
Griffin Wm	Smith Mark
Griffin Horatio	Smith Ann
Harris George	Selman Willis
Harris Francis M	Spencer John
Harris Paschal	Sloan Mrs Harriet
Hendley Hildard	Thompson Wm D
Hendley Wm F	Thompson Wm
Hicks Berry	Tate Benmet
Hoge Mrs Mildred	Turner Benjamin
Hogle James	Taylor Joseph
Hoggen Wm S	Taylor Wm L
Henderson John	Waltch Jesse
Hufford Wm C	Williamson Wm L
Joiner Peter G	Walker E P C
Kelly Sims	White Wm
Lindsay L E	Wood Wm
Lauders Tyre	White George W
Lane John	Yoc Augustus
Littelfield Hazeal	

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

Oct. 5, 1842.

State of Alabama.

Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by

P. A. Cumby, a Bay Filly,

three years old, 14 hands

high, right hind foot white

appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

Sept. 28, 1842.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully in-

forms his friends & the public

in general, that he still continues to

keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala

at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the

public square, where he expects to remain

permanently—and feels confident from past

experience, that he will be able to give satis-

faction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

Dr. Spencer's

Vegetable Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

These Pills are acknowledged in consequence of their great Anti-Bilious qualities to be the best of all remedies in Scarlet Fever, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, and all diseases which have their origin in accumulation of Bile. In a word, Dr. Spencer's Pills are the greatest Bilious Antidote, and with a supply of them, all Bilious affections can be kept at a distance.

HEADACHE SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

In Dyspepsia, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In habitual Constiveness, they are decidedly superior to any vegetable pill ever yet discovered, and besides this, they are recommended by the most eminent and leading medical authorities, by eminent physicians, and all who have used them, superior to any pill that was ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as a specific or cure for all diseases, but he particularly recommends them to be the safest and best medicine that can be taken in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Chills, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. They contain not a particle of mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

TESTIMONIALS.

Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1841.

I have used Mr. Spencer's pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headach, Bilious Fever, and other diseases, produced by an inactive state of the Liver, and I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in all these cases, and I consider them a safe and mild agent, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

N. H. EDWARDS, M. D.

Frederick Co. Md, Aug. 27, 1841.

Dear Sir—You will please send me another

supply of Pills soon as possible, for I am entirely

out. Your Pills are taking the lead of every-

thing in this section of the country. I know it is

a general fault of those who sell patent medicines

to say too much in their favor; but in regard to

your pills, I think they deserve far more praise

than you seem disposed to give them. I know

of several in this vicinity who have been cured

of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick

Headache, Costiveness, and derangement of the

bilious organs by the use of your pills. Don't

fail to send me a supply at once.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery Co., Md., Aug. 16, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your

pills in the most distressing cases of Bilious Fever,

and obstinate constipation of the Bowels, also in the

enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic diseases of the

Liver, sick Headache, general debility, and in

all cases have found them to be very effective.

H. M. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Columbia Co. N. Y., Sept. 12, 1841.

Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing

testimony to the efficacy of your pills in remov-

ing bile from the stomach; and in all complaints

emanating from that source. I would also say

that their mildness and certainty of action, render

them a safe and effective purgative for

weakly individuals; and that they may be given

at all times without apprehension of any of those

injurious consequences which so frequently at-

tend the applications of calomel, or blue pills.

On the whole I consider your Vegetable Pills a

valuable discovery. Very respectfully,

R. E. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These truly valuable Pills are for sale

in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy, and J. For-

ney. They are also for sale at White

Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons, at the

Fife post office, by T. J. Caver, at Kelly's

Spring, by Curry & Groce, at Talladega

Court House, by Barclay Stinnett & Co.; at

Jefferson, by W. B. & J. S. Watt; in Galles-

ville by Doctor George W. Lawrence; and

on Terrapin Creek by Seaborn Williams; and

on inquiry can be had in almost every town

in the State.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Reader! when you get the Chills and Fever

again, will you suffer yourself imposed upon by

paying, in these hard times, One Dollar and

Fifty cents for a box of pills or a bottle of any

kind of medicine to cure you, or will you go

and get you a box of Dr. Hull's Fever and

Ague and Anti-Fever Pills for only One Dol-

lar, that have never failed to cure the Chills

and Fever in a single instance. Remember this new

and better medicine—

DR. HULL'S

Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-

FEVER PILLS.

THESE Pills being purely Vegetable, are of-

fered to the public as a safe and effectual

cure for Intermitent Fever, or Chills and Fever,

also a valuable remedy for Fevers of every de-

scription, by whatever name they may be called.

The proprietor claims that he prepared this

medicine with such healthful, salutary and invigor-

ating properties, that it is not surpassed by any

other combination of medicine in the U. States,

as a fever and ague and anti-fever remedy.

Dr. Hull wishes it distinctly understood that

he has not designed this medicine to act upon the

bowels, but that he prepared it to cure dis-

eases by acting upon the liver, and correcting the

bile, so that they possess the admirable power

of curing disease without having any sensible

effect upon the system, except that the patient

suddenly finds himself getting well without hav-

ing any other operation from the medicine.—

They cure the chills and fever at once by acting

upon the liver, invigorating the stomach, and

bowels, increase the appetite, and in giving

strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous de-

bility, the patient should take three or four doses

of the pills a day, until the strength is recovered;

the pills will impart strength, tone, vigor and

health to the system; restore the appetite; en-

hance the spirits and hasten convalescence

better than any medicine that can be taken.

To those who are obliged to travel in warm

and unhealthy regions, and who are sub-

ject to periodical attacks of fever and ague or

bilious fever, a few doses of the pills taken

daily, will most certainly prevent an attack,

and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak and

delicate persons without the least fear of

danger, in the doses already stated.

The pills are composed entirely of simple vegetable substances, each of which is calculated to assist the others in expelling diseases from the human frame, and in benefitting the general health of the system; so that the happy combinations of the ingredients, and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Hundreds and thousands have been cured of ague and fever, bilious and intermittent fever, within the last twelve months, by using this preparation.

The combination of the pills are such as to embrace properties of the highest curative value, making a gradual impression on the system by their searching influence, and eradicating these most distressing complaints from the system in a speedy and effectual manner.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

New York, Oct. 22, 1842.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have been afflicted with that unpleasant complaint Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever, and after using preparations of quinine, &c. as prescribed by physicians without much benefit, that we have been entirely cured by Dr. Hull's Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-fever pills. We have known several other cases of chills and fever cured by the same pills, without any disposition to return to the chills, and we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted to make a trial of the same remedy. We candidly believe that if any one will make a trial of Dr. Hull's Pills, according to directions, just so sure they will be cured by them.

CHARLES SMITH,

THOMAS LEE,

JOHN FINIGAN.